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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

MORE FAILURES REPORTED.

LONDON, June 18.—N. Alexander, Son & Co., merchants, have failed; liabilities $1,000,000. This failure was caused by Alexander Collie & Co.'s suspension. Octavius Phillips & Co., colonial brokers, and Medlock, Smallware & Co., of Manchester, failed. The liabilities of these last two firms are not known.

THE KING OF BURMAH GIVES IN.

LONDON, June 19, 5:30 A. M.—A special from Rangoon to the *Times* says it is reported that the King of Burmah has become convinced of his inability to successfully oppose the English, and has yielded on all points in dispute.

France.

HASTENING THE BUSINESS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 18.—The Bureaus of the Left have resolved to offer no amendments to the constitutional bills as they come from the Committee of Thirty, and to take all possible steps to hasten the date of the final dissolution of the Assembly. The Left will move to-morrow that the Public Powers bill be placed on the order of the day.

Ireland.

THE ALL IRELAND CHALLENGE SHIELD.

DUBLIN, June 18.—Major Leech has published the All Ireland Challenge shield for competition by the riflemen. The Americans will compete, as they have been made honorary members of the shooting club. No matter which of the teams wins the shield, it must be shot for next year at Philadelphia. This shield is competed for annually in Ireland by clubs affiliated with the Irish Rifle Association, four members of each club competing, two of whom must be eligible to shoot in the Irish eight.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 18, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £117,000. Consols for money 92⅝@93; for account 92⅝@93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¼; do. 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 103¾. Railroads—New York Central, 93; Erie, 18¾@19¼; preferred 22.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes 64 francs 42½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 99.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Refined petroleum 23½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 7 7-16d; Orleans 7¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 5,600 American. Flour—Extra State 25s. Wheat—Receipts for the past three days 15,000 quarters, including 14,000 quarters American: No. 2 to 1 spring 8 5d@8 10d. Corn 32s 9d. Pork—Western 73s 6d. Beef 78s 6d. Lard 57s. Cheese 57s. Tallow 41s 3d. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 7½d.

TWO EXECUTIONS IN ILLINOIS.

Casey Hanged at Paris, and Burgess at Effingham—Both Men Protest their Innocence.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., June 18.—Two executions occurred in this vicinity to-day. At 7:30 P. M., on the evening of August 26, 1874, the body of a women was found on the bank of Big Sugar creek, near Elbridge, Edgar county, Illinois, the throat cut clean across. Search was instituted for the perpetrator and after many trails had been worked, John Casey was arrested at Charleston, Illinois. The woman had been his wife. He was taken to Paris, the county seat of Edgar, in which the crime had been committed. At the March term of the Criminal Circuit Court, the jury, after being out just twenty minutes, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Casey has been kept in jail ever since the crime. Strenuous efforts have been made to secure a commutation of the sentence, but Governor Beveridge was firm and refused to interfere. To-day being the day set for his hanging, he was executed at 1:37. An immense crowd filled the streets of Paris and surged about the jail yard, but was kept at bay by the militia. At twenty-seven minutes past one he was taken out and ascended the scaffold with a firm step. He addressed the crowd, saying he was dying happy, that he was an innocent man and that the people were to blame for murdering him. At 1:37 Sheriff Holcomb cut the rope and the body fell. The neck was dislocated by the fall. He struggled but little, and at 1:56 was cut down and his body turned over to his attorneys. He made a confession shortly after his arrest, but afterward maintained his guiltlessness and declared his innocence to the last. He said that he was going to God, who is just.

On the 20th of October last, Joseph Robbins, a watchman employed by the Vandalia Railroad Company at the Kaskaskia bridge, in Illinois, was murdered, and Nathan Burgess was convicted of the murder and to-day suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Effingham, Illinois. It was proven that Burgess had committed the crime for a twofold object: First, to revenge an imagined wrong; second, to secure money which he believed Robbins to be possessed of. Having obtained a change of venue from Fayette county, Burgess was tried at Effingham, the county seat of Effingham county, on the 19th of March last, and on the 27th of the same month was sentenced to be hung to-day. Numerous efforts have been made to secure his pardon or a commutation of his sentence, but they proved futile. Burgess, the doomed man, slept soundly from three to six this morning, when he arose and at seven partook of breakfast. He persisted all day in denying his guilt. Although he has heretofore published a confession, he denied that he had written or caused the same to be written, and denounced it as a forgery. He was visited during the day by ministers of the gospel and other friends. He refused to join any sect. The execution took place in an inclosure adjoining the Effingham county jail, shortly after 2 P. M., and was witnessed by probably fifty persons. He was led from his cell at 1:43 P. M. He walked up firmly, although not in a spirit of bravado, and took a seat on the platform. A short prayer, the reading of the death warrant, an interval of ten minutes for leave-taking, the pinioning, the white cap, the adjustment of the noose—and Nathan Burgess was launched into eternity. His neck broke and pulsation ceased in 12½ minutes. He died game, protesting his innocence to the last and without pretense of religion.

FIRE RECORD.

Dublin—$500,000.

DUBLIN, June 18.—A fire broke out to-night in the Excise bond stores, which consumed eighteen hundred puncheons of whisky. There was a series of tremendous explosions, and the flames spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings. The burning liquor flowed into the streets and ignited the whole neighborhood. From fifteen to twenty buildings in Ardee, Mill and Chamber streets are in flames. Vast crowds surround the burning district. The mob pulled several barrels of whisky out of the stores and are helping themselves to the contents. The police are mustering in force, and troops have been ordered out to preserve order.

LATER.—At one o'clock this morning the fire was unabated. The destruction is very great, and the loss is estimated at $500,000.

LATEST, 2 A. M.—At this hour the fire is burning as fiercely as ever. The liquor carries the flames in every direction. Water is of no avail, for it only causes the burning liquor to spread. The fire brigade tore up the pavement and attempted to smother the fire in the streets with sand, but they have only succeeded in isolating it. The crowds are collecting floating whisky in pails, dippers and hats.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1875.

THE SCOTT-KING COMPROMISE.

In regard to the railroad compromise, the *Evening Express* states, upon excellent authority, that the contract entered into between Messrs. Scott and King provides that in case either company should desire to amend the same, ninety days notice should be given. Mr. Scott objected and wanted the time reduced to thirty days on competitive business with the West. Col. Scott and the Pennsylvania directors assented, and furthermore agreed to make the time thirty days for all business. The Baltimore and Ohio people accepted this proposition, and every thing is now fixed and freight and passengers who is to run it for the next four years.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Ex-Governor Curtin declines a nomination for Governor from the Democratic party. Mr. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, is the only person known to have tendered him the honor, and there are several Democrats in Pennsylvania who are in doubt as to Mr. McClure's authority in the premises. At all events, it is quite certain that Mr. Curtin made no sacrifice in declining what had not been, and never will be, tendered him officially.—*Scranton Republican.*

General.

The candidate supported by the New York *Tribune* for the Republican Presidential nomination is Henry Wilson. If the Cincinnati *Commercial* will now join with the *Tribune* in advocating his nomination, Mr. Wilson's name will never be heard of in the convention.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Postal Regulations—Bills of Lading—Canadian Reciprocity Treaty—The Centennial—Transportation Questions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The National Board of Trade convened at nine A. M. The Committee on Postal Regulations submitted resolutions favoring the establishment by the Government of a postal telegraph, the lines of the present telegraph companies to be paid for by the Government at a just valuation. These resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, Grosvenor, of St. Louis, Heald, of Wilmington, Potter, of Iowa, and others. A motion to indefinitely postpone, was carried.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Bills of Lading, reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade be requested to recommend to its various constituent bodies concerted action in opposition to any bill of lading or railroad receipt whatever containing or assuming to impose conditions other than recognized as in force under the common law, as defined by the judicial decisions; that carriers issuing such bills of lading shall engage not to deliver the merchandise designated, except on the surrender of the original bill of lading, or against a duplicate, under proper restriction, in cases of the loss or destruction of the original.

Resolved, further, That the Board reaffirms its declaration that all inland carriers should be required to deliver the quantity by the weight of bulk grain shipped.

Resolved, further, That the Executive Council be requested to consider and report to the National Board of Trade, at its next meeting, what, if any, legislation, State or national, is needed or can be secured to accomplish the purpose of defining the rights and duties of all carriers of restricting the terms and conditions of all bills of lading and railroad receipts in accordance with the principles of the common law.

The resolutions were agreed to, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain.

The consideration of the Reciprocity Treaty was then taken up. The resolution as recommended by the Board of Trade of Chicago, is as follows:

Resolved, That Congress be memorialized and urged to authorize the early appointment by the President of a commission of not less than five merchants and business men familiar with the subject, to confer on the part of the United States with a like commission on the part of the Dominion of Canada on the subject of a treaty for reciprocal trade and commercial relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, said joint commission to be authorized on the part of their respective Governments to suggest and recommend details of provisions for such treaty, subject to the concurrence of the respective Governments of the United States, the Dominion of Canada and of Great Britain.

Messrs. Busby and Witherill, of Philadelphia, Mecre, of Chicago, and Patterson, of Montreal, spoke upon the subject, when the resolution was adopted.

The following in relation to the Centennial Exposition was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as a body we feel an unhesitating conviction that the success of the enterprise is already assured, and commend the furtherance of the work to the pride and patriotism of our fellow-citizens in every section of our country.

The report of the Committee on Transportation was then submitted, as follows:

WHEREAS, Certain defects exist in our system of transportation which are an unnecessary burden upon commercial interests and also upon every producer and consumer; and

WHEREAS, Prominent among these are the construction of railways mainly by the proceeds of bonds, without full payment of the stock subscribed; the watering of stock on prosperous roads, to afford a plausible pretext for imposing upon the public an oppressive tariff of charges; combinations between parallel lines for the same purpose, the division of legitimate work of railways among various sub-companies, such as fast freight, express, sleeping and palace cars companies; the existence of bridge companies and other similar devices, in which railway managers are interested and which depiete the revenues which legitimately belong to stockholders; together with other and greater defects which affect the public interest; therefore

Resolved, That the subject of transportation, having, as it has, a most important bearing upon the welfare of both internal and foreign commerce, should receive the earnest consideration of legislators, both State and national, to the end that substantial justice may be done both to the capital which has been honestly invested in our transportation system, and also to the public.

Resolved, That where transportation lines are located exclusively within the limits of a State, they should be regulated by State legislation, but where they are engaged in inter-State commerce it is the duty of the National Government to prescribe and enforce such regulations as will insure substantial justice to all concerned.

Resolved, That there exists a lamentable lack of reliable data upon which to base legislation at this time, and we therefore urge upon Congress the establishment of a department or bureau whose special business should be to collect and disseminate information bearing on our great national commerce, which is now estimated to exceed in amount that of our foreign commerce in the ratio of twelve to one. We also commend to the attention of the various States the importance of collecting reliable information on which to base their local legislation upon this great question.

Resolved, That experience has shown that the attempt to regulate the details of railroad management is inexpedient, but that certain laws of a general character can be enacted which are both practicable and necessary for the protection of the public interest. Among these, primarily, is an amendment of the general railway law now existing in the different States so as to prohibit the issue of stock which is not paid for, and the increase of capital stock except for definite and specified extension or improvement. The issue of stock to represent the surplus earnings which have been collected from the public, should be resolutely prohibited. Second, a uniform system for keeping the accounts of transportation companies should be established in all States, which will enable a correct judgment to be formed of their condition. Third, a uniform classification of the various articles of merchandise should be made in all the States. Fourth, a uniform system of publishing or posting at every shipping point a schedule of rates and fares, embracing all particulars regarding distance, classification, special tariff, &c., and prohibiting the increase of such rates above the published limits without at least thirty days' notice. Fifth, requiring railway companies to receipt for quantity and to deliver the same at its destination.

Resolved, That our national water lines should be improved, but that such improvements should be limited to construction of short lines between great bodies of water.

The resolutions were taken up separately. The first resolution was adopted, the second tabled and the third adopted. The fourth was considered by sections. That section referring to the watering of stock was laid upon the table; the section relating to an uniform system of keeping accounts, was adopted; the section for the uniform classification of varieis of articles of merchandise in all States, was tabled, as was also the section relating to an uniform system of posting schedules; the section referring to receipts for quantities of merchandise, was adopted; the resolution referring to the improvement of national water lines was amended so as to be limited to existing water lines, and then adopted.

Adjourned *sine die.*

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

COLUMBUS, June 18.—The State Democratic Executive Committee met this morning and organized by re-electing the following officers: John G. Thompson, Chairman; Amos Layman, Secretary; Jacob Reinhard, Treasurer; Robert W. Lenox, Clerk.

State.

The West Chester *Republican* says that Chester county can give 3,000 majority to Hartranft and Rawle next November. We hope she will, and that other counties will follow her example.

The Republicans of Northwestern Pennsylvania are highly pleased with the nomination of Hartranft and Rawle. They will receive the hearty and substantial support of a large political element that did not appear at the polls last year.

Will somebody take the life of John B. Walker, Pittsburgh candidate for President, and write it up? The country wants to know something about this man who is to run it for the next four years.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Ex-Governor Curtin declines a nomination for Governor from the Democratic party. Mr. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, is the only person known to have tendered him the honor, and there are several Democrats in Pennsylvania who are in doubt as to Mr. McClure's authority in the premises. At all events, it is quite certain that Mr. Curtin made no sacrifice in declining what had not been, and never will be, tendered him officially.—*Scranton Republican.*

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Good Condition of the Finances—Receipts to Meet Expenditures—Opinions on the Ohio Democratic Ticket and Platform—False Rumor of the Recovery of the Missing Treasury Package.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1875.

Rosy View of the Finances.

The Treasury officials feel very much flattered by the condition of the finances, and all fears as to the receipts for this fiscal year not meeting the expenditures are at an end. The receipts, it is now pretty well assured, will be several million dollars over and above all expenditures.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

The ticket and platform put forth by the Ohio Democrats have been much talked of in political circles to-day. The ticket is looked upon as far from being a strong one, and the inflation plank in the platform as a very serious error. Republicans here entertain no doubt of its overwhelming defeat.

The Missing Treasury Package.

Some temporary excitement was created here last night and to-day in consequence of assertions being circulated around the public places to the effect that the missing $47,000 package had been recovered and the thief arrested. On inquiry at the Treasury, it was found that these statements were mere sensational rumors put afloat by irresponsible parties.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

The Shock Felt in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 18.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning at 10:45 A. M. Buildings were swayed to a considerable extent, and in some instances windows rattled. The following reports will show the effect at various other points in this State and Ohio:

At Anderson, Ind., a very strong shock shook the buildings all over the town. At Jeffersonville, Ind., the shock was felt sensibly. Vincennes, Ind., felt the jar considerably. Union, Ind., felt it slightly. It was not felt at Terre Haute, Lafayette, Peru, Logansport, Kokomo, Argos and Richmond, Ind. At Sidney, Ohio, houses were shaken badly, causing the people to run out. At Anna, Ohio, six miles north of Sidney, it cracked all the houses, knocking chimneys down and goods, &c., off the shelves in the stores. No one is reported killed. At DeGraff, Ohio, a terrible shock, resembling an earthquake, jarred the buildings almost from their foundations. At Urbana the buildings were swayed so as to be seen in motion.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Reports from Urbana, Sidney and other towns in Southwestern Ohio, state that about eleven o'clock this morning there was quite a severe shock of an earthquake felt throughout that region. In Sidney a large number of houses were shaken very perceptibly and their walls cracked. The inhabitants came out of their houses into the streets. The shelving in a drug store was thrown to the floor, and a large steam boiler was moved nearly a foot from its original position.

CHICAGO, June 18.—A slight shock was felt in various parts of this city between the hours of nine and ten this morning, but no damage in any quarter was done.

The President Visits Philadelphia.

LONG BRANCH, June 18.—President Grant, accompanied by General Babcock, Algernon Sartoris and friend, left this morning for Philadelphia. At Camden he parted company with the Commercial Commissioners, and will proceed to inspect the Centennial grounds and buildings. They will return this evening.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The President to-day inspected the buildings and grounds for the Centennial Exhibition, and expressed surprise and gratification with respect to both the vast dimensions of the buildings and their rapid progress toward completion. The President and party took the afternoon train for Long Branch.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—High barometer, northwest to northeast winds, cooler and clearing weather.

A fire yesterday destroyed the greater portion of Barrie, Ontario.

General Sherman visited Concord yesterday, as the guest of Judge E. R. Hoar, and met with an enthusiastic welcome.

The steamship Moravian, from London for Quebec, has on board six hundred and sixty-eight Mennonite emigrants from Russia.

Frank L. Dow, Charles S. Sanborn and Ed. M. Richardson were drowned in Lake Winnipesaukee, Thursday, by the capsizing of their boat.

It is reported that a defalcation of $66,000 has been discovered in the accounts of an United States Naval paymaster stationed in a foreign port.

The Sheriff of St. Louis county, Missouri, took possession of the St. Louis *Times* office yesterday, under a writ of attachment in favor of Graham & Co., paper dealers.

The ship Champlain, from New York, Merrill, master, struck on North Farralone at seven o'clock Thursday evening, and sunk. The captain and one man were drowned. The rest of the crew arrived at San Francisco yesterday morning in the schooner Mendocino.

The Moscow *Gazette* says: "England having declined to enter into intimate relations with Russia unless the Central Asian States are placed under the protection of international law, Russia has no reason to leave the alliance of the three emperors and enter into league with that country."

A STORY is current in Paris as follows: Vicompt de H—— was seventy years old, and retained the freshness of youth, mentally as well as physically. This was the result of an odd theory put into long practice. He lived always moderately, systematically reserving a proportionate share of entertainment for his old age. Certain books, plays and places were avoided by him until the time prescribed for them arrived, when he would enjoy them all the more because of the long anticipation. His appetite was regulated in the same cool manner. His object, he said, was to escape tiring of life, and to use the world's pleasures in the wisest and most rational way. In the realization of his plan he only reached opera a short time ago. "The Huguenots" was the one selected, and he was in a state of high excitement on the night of his first visit to the Grand Opera House. He had a whole box, and, being an ardent lover of Meyerbeer's music, he was enthusiastic in his admiration of the entertainment. At the end of the first act he fell from his chair, and instantly died. The undue agitation had induced an attack of heart disease. In his desk was found a carefully prepared programme of pleasures that would have lasted until his eightieth year. It included a tour of America, the reading of Dickens' works, etc.

SOME interesting figures bearing upon the proportion of males and females in the German Empire have recently been published. Emigration has for many years caused a constant drain upon the strongest of the young male population of Germany, and the effect of this emigration upon the proportion of the sexes has been increased by the wars of 1864-66 and 1870-71, which rendered the military burdens of the people more intolerable, independent of the loss to the male population by the deaths of soldiers in these wars. In 1855 the excess of females was 348,631, which declined in the following nine years of peace to 313,383 in 1864. At the end of 1866—that is, after the Schleswig-Holstein and Austrian wars—the excess had in two years increased to 471,785. In December, 1871, however, the effects of the French war were shown in an ascertained surplus female population of 758,875. This in seventy years the excess of females over males had increased by no less than fourteen per cent.

TWENTY NEW STEINWAYS.

Best Choice Ever Offered.

Just received one of the finest supplies of Steinway pianos ever offered in this market by the Messrs. Kleber & Bro.

It comprises six different styles of square and square-grand pianos and *three* different kinds of their famous uprights—among them the wonderful cabinet upright grand, concerning with which all other makes of uprights appear like mere toys. No family or any person of musical ear or social standing will touch any but a Steinway when the latter is within reach. Here, then, purchasers have a rare chance to procure the best Piano the world ever saw, and at prices from fifty to one hundred dollars lower than New York rates. Moreover, these instruments are said to last twice as long as other makes, and they are warranted by the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. for five years. A call at Kleber's will settle the question of superiority in favor of the Steinway manufacture.

Who Are the Reformers?

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Whenever the Republican journals of this State dwell with appropriate emphasis upon the admirable management of the finances of the Commonwealth by the party rule, the reply of the Democrats is that this one string is all we have to play upon. In order to show that it is not, and that the whole record of Republican domination in Pennsylvania has been one of continued reform, we propose now to refer to what it has done exclusive of debt reduction. This is rendered the more necessary by the laughable attempt of the Democratic party to perform the character of "Reformer." A glance at this record will satisfy any one that what the Democrats talk of doing the Republicans have already done; that, in fact, there is nothing left in the State government to reform, and that it is for this very reason that the Democratic party, which never made the attempt when it had the power and there was real work to do, now feels it safe to make vehement protestations of reform.

When the Republican party came into existence it found the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth so rigidly partisan that none but hide-bound pro-slavery and State rights Democrats were allowed to obtain seats on the bench. The most eminent lawyer in Pennsylvania, William M. Meredith, who had been Secretary of the Treasury, and was afterward Attorney General of the State and President of the Constitutional Convention, was refused a seat on that bench for no other reason than because he was a Whig, a national man and opposed to slavery. As a consequence the Democratic court, in the midst of the civil war, declared the conscription act unconstitutional. The Republican party has purged the court of its partisanship and made it a truly national tribunal. Under the provisions of the new Constitution both parties are represented on it, and this was done under the presidency of the great Republican lawyer whose exclusion for purely partisan reasons we have referred to. This was but one genuine reform.

During the entire domination of the Democrats in Pennsylvania the Canal Board was a nest of the foulest, the most widespread, reckless and disgraceful corruption, both in the waste and embezzlement of the public funds, and in the astounding frauds in the elections, that any free State ever was a victim to. It was this board that saddled the State with a debt of forty-two millions of dollars at a time when the population was not more than half what it is now, when its mineral resources were undeveloped, its manufactures young and feeble and its people too poor to bear the crushing weight of taxation. The Whig party struggled in vain to purify the Canal Department. It did not seem possible in the nature of things to do it. For in that department lay the whole secret of the monopolies sapping Pennsylvania. The corruption fund rewarded the partisan managers, and served as a treasury from which elections expenses were paid, so that the wonderful party drill so often talked of was little else than the skilful distribution of bogus voters and paternal ballot-stuffers where others were needed. When the Republican party came into power it did not waste its time in attempting to untie this Gordian knot. It boldly cut it with the sword of reform by selling the whole of the public works, roof, stem and branches. At once the change was wonderful. All the boasted strength of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania withered away. Railroads multiplied everywhere. Mines were opened and worked, new furnaces and rolling mills and factories were built. The drain upon the Treasury ceased, and a surplus began to accumulate. Even the war expenses did not increase the debt, and very soon it began to diminish. This was true reform, and it was the greatest work of the kind ever attempted in Pennsylvania.

Under the old Democratic regime Pennsylvania suffered all the evils of slavery without any of its chances of profit. In the South slavery furnished the master with unpaid labor, robbed the white man of his chance for higher wages and always wholly at the mercy of the employer. But Pennsylvania being a border State, was overrun with poor fugitives flying from the bloodhounds, human bloodhounds tracking every black man or woman not well known; and often kidnapping and selling free persons into slavery. Hundreds of free blacks from the South came to Pennsylvania to escape kidnapping or slavery in the South, and the whole mass of these blacks, both free and fugitive, came in deplorably needy destitute, with hardly decent clothes to wear, suffering for all the necessaries of life, and entirely ignorant of any except plantation and household labor. Under the fugitive slave law every citizen was made a slave-hunter, and thus Pennsylvania was a mere servitor to slavery. The Republican party put an end to all this. There was no more hunting of fugitive negroes here, no hired human bloodhounds. The Republicans first purged the State courts, then the national service, and then exterminated slavery itself. The negroes at the South being all free and all armed, and allowed to fight civil rights, no more flee to Pennsylvania. Hence the influx of ignorance and helplessness from the South has ceased. Under Democratic auspices it would have been perpetual.

After the abolition of the Canal Board the rapid rise of several powerful banking corporations gave currency to a belief that the whole legislation of the Commonwealth was governed and dictated by these corporations, and for a time it was so far true that these companies found it necessary to keep watch at Harrisburg against the numerous attempts (always urged with corrupt means, but) made to tax New York and Baltimore. This was tolerated until the vast railway system of the State was fully and firmly established, and then the Republicans enacted the general railroad law, and thus put an end to railroad schemes and tricks at Harrisburg. At the time this law was enacted there was such plan or system in the neighboring States of Maryland, Virginia or New Jersey, nor is it yet in force in Massachusetts, though for nearly a score of years Pennsylvania has been held up as the sole or chief offender.

But the crowning glory of the Republican regime was the complete extirpation of special legislation. Every Whig Governor and every Republican Governor had vehemently denounced this monstrous evil. A special amendment to the Constitution, providing for general laws on various subjects, was adopted under Republican auspices, and finally a Republican Legislature passed and a Republican Governor approved an act calling a Constitutional Convention, which has made a complete and wonderful reformation of the Constitution, so that special legislation is cut up root and branch. The new Constitution was formed by Republicans and sustained by the party at the polls. The changes are such as the spirit of the party at once approved, and most of the changes had been urged by Republicans for years. Such are a few of the actual reforms achieved by a party which is now attacked by the Democrats as an intrenched body of mere place- and corruption-mongers.

STATE NEWS.

The Host church, in Tulpehocken, Berks county, celebrated its anniversary on Sunday last.

The value of real estate in Berks county, as assessed for State and county taxes, is $23,615,430.

James McCafferty took a nap on the railroad track at Shamokin, the other day. James' naps, hereafter, will be taken in eternity.

A house in Douglass township, Berks county, built in 1760, is still in good condition.

Lycoming county has a severe attack of the disease popularly known as potato bug.

Six burglars, who have been operating extensively in Cambria and neighboring counties, have been arrested.

A boy of fourteen, only son of Jacob Smith, of Woodbury, Bedford county, was killed by lightning on the 12th inst.

Thomas J. Walker, of California, Washington county, has been committed to jail on a charge of incest.

Henry Wolf, a soldier of the war of 1812, and the oldest member of the Presbyterian church in Freedom, Beaver county, died lately, in his ninety-first year.

Mr. Oliver Riggs, of Conneaut township, Crawford county, died suddenly on the 10th inst., of heart disease. He was seventy-seven years old.

A Lancaster brass band serenaded the inmates of the jail and poor house, playing, among other airs, "Home, Sweet Home." Was there covert satire in that selection?

Governor Hartranft has been chosen by the Workmen to preside at the next celebration of the Eisteddfod, which will take place at Scranton in September.

The Easton *Free Press* says a new enemy to the shade trees, and particularly the elms, has made its appearance in the form of a black, hairy caterpillar, ornamented with orange spots.

A Pottsville brickmaker recently made 2,400 bricks in two hours and fifty-five minutes, with the aid of one pair of bearer—the best work of the kind on record, it is said.

The Harrisburg and York papers are responsible for the statement that one "Rev." E. Randalls, a "missionary," is taking in the people by pious pretentions and neglecting to pay sundry little bills.

College catalogues are beginning to come to hand. Among those received, thus far, is that of the Western Pennsylvania Classical and Scientific Institute, Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county.

The head of a child of John G. Gerberich in Mount Nebo, Lebanon county, seems to puzzle the physicians. It was a year old last March, and when born showed nothing remarkable in its organization. Its head has grown to a monstrous size, measuring thirty-six inches in circumference. The child is helpless and takes no nourishment but milk. It has been visited by a great many physicians and others.

The Monroe *Democrat* says ice formed an inch thick in Tobyhanna township in that county on the night of the 13th of June. Potatoes and garden truck generally were badly damaged. A short hay crop is also predicted in the northeastern part of this State.

It was reported at the recent meeting of the Farmers' Club at Lebanon, that a farmer had planted two beds of onions early in the spring, one of which he salted to prevent the grasshoppers from taking them. Shortly after they were planted, the grasshoppers made a raid on them, ate all of the salted bed first, and then pulled those up from the other bed and carried them to where the salt was, and ate them. The was no report about the doings of the potato bug.

In October, 1782, Daniel Palmer was indicted, tried and convicted of horse stealing in Bedford county, Pa. The following is the sentence of the Court: "It is therefore considered by the court that the said Daniel Palmer shall be taken to-morrow morning to the public whipping post, and between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, shall receive there thirty-nine lashes, to be well laid on his bare back, and that immediately afterwards the said Daniel Palmer shall be placed in the pillory, where he shall stand for one hour and have his ears cut off and nailed to the pilory, and shall forfeit to the Commonwealth the sum of fifteen pounds, being the value of the goods of Ludwick Fridline, of which the said Daniel Palmer is convicted of stealing, and shall pay the costs attending the prosecution, and be committed until the whole of this judgment is complied with."

This is the season for religious sensations, it seems. This time Doylestown, Bucks county, is the scene. The priest of St. Mary's Catholic church decided to raise the price of pews, and some of the members of the church refused to comply with his demands, doubtless thinking that a reduction in price, not an advance, was the proper thing during these hard times. But the priest was not to be put off with a denial. And the better to enforce his demands, and impress his parishioners with the idea that he ment business, he caused the pews of those who resisted the increase to be nailed up. Sunday came and brought the development of the priest's scheme. But it didn't work worth a cent. For some of the excluded members deliberately proceeded to tear open their pews, while others clambered over the top, and enjoyed the services in spite of the attempt to keep them out. The affair created intense excitement in the congregation, and there is a likelihood that the legal fraternity of the neighborhood will pocket some liberal fees in consequence of the affair.

A correspondent writing from Hereford township, Berks county, to the Reading *Eagle* states that a frightful accident happened to a sixteen-year-old daughter of Renneville B. Angstadt, residing about four miles from Perryville. She went to the well to draw water, and when she had raised a bucketful up to the surface, she leaned over to pull it back, when she lost her balance and fell headlong forward and down to the bottom. As she fell she grasped the rope, and with great presence of mind, she retained her hold and slowly descended to the bottom, about forty feet in depth. She was about seven feet of water in the well, but the rope was not much longer than would just reach to the bottom, and by this circumstance the girl was able to keep herself to the surface of the water. A hired man who was seven hundred yards off in the fields at harrowing, saw the girl tumble in the well, and ran directly to the spot just as the girl was relaxing her hold through fright. He cheered her up, wound the rope up, and the bucket appeared when the girl was hauled up safe and sound. The windlass was large and clumsy and would not easily revolve, and the girl would have fallen back and would have been killed. As it was, she was only frightened, and was not hurt in the least. When she was pulled out she looked like a dread-ed woman and pale as death. The same girl saved her little sister's life by running in the lane and catching a runaway horse.

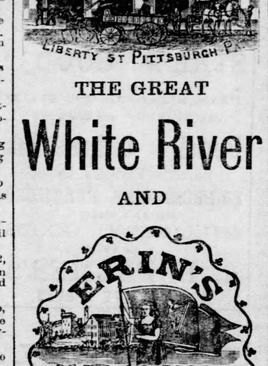
The auditors appointed to make distribution under the will of the late Thaddeus Stevens, met in the city of Lancaster on Tuesday evening, when Mrs. Smith, housekeeper of Mr. Stevens, made a claim for pay for services rendered him during the last six years of his life at the rate of $260 per month, or in the aggregate $14,040, in addition to the legacy of $5,000 granted by the testator. Mrs. Smith alleges no special contract to this effect, but seeks to recover on a quantum meruit. Against her claim it is contended that the legacy of $5,000 to her was in compensation for all services rendered and in lieu of any claim which she else have had therefor; and that in accepting this legacy she waived all such claims. It was also maintained that if she had any claim whatever against the estate it must be limited to the time between the execution of Mr. Stevens' will and his death, a period of little more than a year. In support of her claim Mrs. Smith testified in detail to the nature of her services to the deceased, and before concluding her testimony, she produced and proceeded to read another meeting at an early date, according to the account filed by Mr. Roberts, the balance in his hands for distribution is $11,617 06; balance in Mr. Dickey's hands, $4,722 52; total, $16,339 58 for distribution. The Caledonia property has not yet been sold. Among the items in these accounts for which the accountants claim credit is the payment of a claim of $586 to Mrs. Smith, and $3,650 paid for the tomb erected in Shreiner's cemetery over the grave of Mr. Stevens.

Try Irish Flour.

THE GREAT

White River

AND



Complete Line

General Merchandise.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

IRISH SOAP!

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

RETAIL HOUSE

WITH

WHOLESALE PRICES!

WHAT ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY:

14 lbs Irish Soap	$1 00	12 lbs Soda Crackers	1 00
8 Cans Tomatoes, (3 lbs)	1 00	6 Cans Grapes	1 00
8 Cans Corn	1 00	6 Cans Blackberries	1 00
10 lbs Pearl Barley	1 00	6 Cans Gooseberries	1 00
11 Packages Corn Starch	1 00	6 Cans Green Peas	1 00
12 lbs New Rice	1 00	50 Boxes Matches	1 00
10 lbs A Sugar, white	1 00	10 lbs New Prunes	1 00
10 Glasses Jelly	1 00	6 Cans Pineapple	1 00
10 Cans Baking Powder	1 00	7 Bottles Pickles	1 00
24 Bars Soap	1 00	6 Cans Cherries	1 00
2 lbs New Uncolored Tea	1 00	6 Cans Plums	1 00
12 lbs Currants (new)	1 00	6 Cans Strawberries	1 00
16 lbs Gloss Starch	1 00	6 Cans Succotash	1 00
16 lbs Oat Meal, fresh	1 00	8 lbs New Raisins	1 00
10 Bottles French Mustard	1 00	13 lbs Boneless Codfish	1 00
16 lbs

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer.
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

HEAVY light cargoes. There were exported from Baltimore on Thursday no less than 20,625 barrels, or 937,807 gallons of petroleum.

Now that GARRETT has joined the railroad combination, we suppose he will not be pressed very hard as the anti-monopoly candidate for President.

THE Maryland State Republican Committee has fixed upon September 8th as the time for holding the State Convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

THE Republican campaign in Ohio is conducted upon a grand but very brief platform: "Universal liberty and universal suffrage, secured and made safe by universal education."

IT IS said of Gen. DAVIS, of Bucks county, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, "that he is an honest man; but his friends are careful not to press that argument too strongly.

THE Chicago Public Library is in danger of being closed for want of means. the Common Council having refused an appropriation for its continuance. By the way, Chicago boasts of upwards of three thousand liquor saloons.

THE *Post*, by indirection, administers a scathing rebuke to the Democratic Governors of Ohio and New York for their conspicuous lack of patriotism in absenting themselves from the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration on Thursday.

IT MUST be a great consolation for Boss TWEED to know that McCLURE sympathizes with him, and expresses the hope that as the Boss has "shadows of despair clouding the evening of a wasted life," he will not be subjected to further penalties.

THE Supreme Court of Iowa has just decided that colored children are entitled to the same privileges and accommodations as the whites; and that even where separate schools are provided for the former, they can still attend the schools of the white children, if they thus select.

EX-GOV. BIGLER says it affords him real pleasure to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for Governor in the Democratic State Convention. We have no doubt that a majority of the men proposed for that nomination takes any pleasure whatever in making a contest for it.

THE Treasury Department has determined to discontinue the practice of reissuing notes of a larger denomination than twenty dollars. Where it is necessary to issue notes for a higher amount the number of each note will be recorded. This is in consequence of the recent thefts in that department.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* gravely asserts that the Continentals at Bunker Hill had opposed to them the "best soldiers then in the world, the veterans of WELLINGTON's Peninsula campaigns and of Waterloo." The latter battle took place forty years after the date of the former fight. So much for a Tory's knowledge of history.

THE Republicans of Butler county for some time past have been distracted by local quarrels, and we are glad to be able to note that the recent meetings for nominating a county ticket, all the old causes of difficulty were buried. The party is now united firmly, and prepared to do good work this fall. There is a probability, also, that the same result will be attained in Huntingdon county.

MISSOURI having got rid of her grasshoppers is now overrun with an incursion of toads. Millions of these repulsive creatures have, it is said, made their appearance in the central counties of the State. A Constitutional Convention for the revision of the State Constitution is also in session, and the people are beginning to complain that their afflictions are more and heavier than they can bear.

THE Philadelphia Historical Society has decided, we are told, that WILLIAM PENN never made a treaty with the Indians under a big tree, and the Philadelphia papers are authority for the assertion that he did not wear a shad-bellied coat. It is probable also, that he did not wear a shad-bellied coat; and there are sceptical persons who regard the old Quaker as being as much of a myth as the celebrated Mrs. HARRIS. Their conclusion is that there never was no such person.

THE President of the Reading Railroad Company states that the excitement in regard to the company passing its dividend is altogether premature. The Directors do not meet until the 30th of June, and until that time all that will be published will be founded on rumor. It seems likely, however, that the forthcoming dividends of the road will be so shaped as to make the annual premium but eight per cent., instead of ten as heretofore.

JUDGE PERSHING, of Schuylkill county, says his personal interests would best be subserved by remaining upon the bench; but that if the Democrats want to ran him for Governor, he will sacrifice his personal interests. Will he resign his Judgeship, if nominated? That is about the only way he could sacrifice his personal interests by running for Governor. And we venture to bet a Wheeling toby segar he will not resign. He was elected Judge as a bolter, over the regular Democratic nominee, and he will not run the risk of being bolted out of it and the Governorship too.

A CHICAGO court the other day delivered an interesting decision upon the question of the validity of so-called "spiritualistic" marriages. In the case at issue it was not pretended that there ever was a legal marriage solemnized between the parties, but there was unconstituted evidence that they made a contract together, though without the assistance of a magistrate or clergyman. On the other side it was shown that the woman at times denied that any marriage relation existed between them, and some witnesses were introduced who were familiar with their relations and did not consider them as husband and wife. The Court held that, under the principles of the common law, the so-called marriage must be recognized as valid. The disposition of a valuable estate hinged on the decision.

AT BROCTON, New York, not far from the Pennsylvania State line, there is a peculiar sect known as the "Brocton Community." They own about two thousand acres of the best land on the lake shore, and although they do not farm it very closely they always seem to have plenty of money. They mund their own business, let other people's alone and pay their debts, peculiarities that all sects might copy with profit. The leader of this people is a wealthy English enthusiast, named THOMAS L. HARRIS, who, whatever his religious views are, seems to be entirely sound on business questions. At least he has recently won a great "Spanish claim" suit, involving the title to a large tract of land in Santa Clara county, California, said to be worth four or five million dollars. It is also rumored that the community is to remove to the new possession, which is reported to embrace some sixteen hundred square miles of the best land in California.

ENGLAND is having *her* panic, now. She is going through what afflicted us in 1873. Her merchants and bankers are falling by the score, and for enormously large amounts. A financial crisis fully as disastrous as now dawning upon the paper. Great Britain enjoys all the advantages of a coin currency, and what little paper money she has is redeemable in gold upon presentation. To what causes, then, will *her* demagogues attribute this revulsion? It is now clear that panics overtake people who have an almost exclusive metallic currency; and might it not be that our panic had other causes than those to which it is generally attributed? The Republican party, moreover, is not in power in England, and hence it would seem possible that panics may happen without being traceable to any special political predominance.

DENOUNCING THEIR OWN PLATFORM.

The Democrats of Ohio, at their recent State Convention, were hard put to it in making a platform. They first stole, almost bodily, the Republican platform on the Common School question, and then, to cover up the purpose of their theft, they proceeded to denounce the part they had just stolen. To show the identity of the two upon that question, we place them side by side:

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.	DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
Fourth—We stand by free education, our public school system, the taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund.	Thirteenth—We favor the complete separation of Church and State, religious independence and absolute freedom of opinion, *equal and exact justice to all religious societies* alike and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payers, without division among or control by any sect, directly or indirectly, of any portion of the public school fund.
Fifth—Under our Republican system of government there should be no connection, direct or indirect, between Church and State, and we oppose all legislation in the interest of any particular sect.	

With the exception of the phrase we have *italicized*, the Democratic platform is identical with the Republican in idea, and almost so in words. The Republican platform is the plainest and most outspoken, but the Democrats apparently intended to convey the same ideas in words but slightly different. But they were not content to rest there. It was necessary to adopt some such plank as this to hoodwink their Protestant supporters; but it was also necessary to show that they were not in earnest in doing so. They therefore added to what we have quoted above the following sentence, which, it was probably supposed by its framers, would satisfy the Catholics that the thirteenth plank was a direct negation of the fourth and fifth items of the Republican creed, however much it might seem to be otherwise:

"We denounce the Republican platform [upon the school question] as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and a basis appeal to sectarian prejudices."

If the Republican platform upon the school question is "a base appeal to sectarian prejudices," what else is the Democratic platform upon the same subject? The one is the counterpart of the other; and if the Democracy mean what they say, there is not the slightest difference between them and the Republicans on that subject. In denouncing the Republican platform, therefore, they are likewise denouncing their own.

It is clear, however, that these people do *not* mean what they say. The first part of their thirteenth proposition is a reaffirmation of the Republican position, while the last part of it is a denunciation of what is thus reaffirmed. It is idle to ask reasonable people to believe that men can be honest in indorsing and denouncing the same thing in the same breath; and the conclusion we are forced to is that the real pith and purpose of the thirteenth Democratic plank is to be found alone in its denunciation of the Republican platform upon the school question. In that denunciation we know they were earnest and sincere; and that being so, the first part of their thirteenth plank is mere claptrap, and will deceive no one.

The phrase we have *italicized*, "equal and exact justice to all religious societies," has no necessary connection with the school question, unless it means that each religious society should have an equal share of the school fund. If it does not mean that, why was it thrust into a declaration upon the school question? Justice to religious societies has no connection with education, except upon the assumption that every religious association has an inherent right to a proportionate share of the school fund for the religious as well as secular education of its children. If the phrase we have quoted was intended to cover what is known in Ohio as the "Gregan bill," the passage of which was demanded by the Catholic Church to enable it to erect an altar in every reformatory institution throughout the State, it should have been placed in some other connection; but its presence in the Democratic platform, in connection with the school question, was doubtless intended to convey to the Catholic managers the assurance that they can depend upon the Democracy not merely to do what they are told, as in the case of the Gheegan bill, but to secure, generally, such an amendment of the State Constitution as will permit a sectarian division of the School Fund. The Catholics of Ohio will never consider that "equal and exact justice" has been done to them until they secure sectarian schools at the public expense.

In the meantime, until that amendment can be obtained, it is necessary to hoodwink the Democratic Protestants of Ohio, and make them believe that the party has no such purpose. Hence the resolution we have quoted, and the explanation which accompanies it is simply to assure the Catholic leaders that they may safely trust the Democracy, no matter what, in the present emergency, they may be compelled to say to the contrary.

JEFF. DAVIS is still mumbling beldame curses over General SHERMAN's intimation that he might have had pre-knowledge of, or at least would not have disapproved of, the assassination of President LINCOLN, if he had known of it. The suspicion is by no means unwarranted. A yet darker one, if possible, rests upon his name. Among the rebel archives carried to Canada upon the collapse of the Confederacy, and subsequently delivered to the United States Government by Colonel PICKETT, were a number of letters or dispatches from JAKE THOMPSON, the accredited agent of the Confederate Government in Canada, to BENJAMIN, the Confederate Secretary of State. He therein discusses and indorses the infernal scheme to fire steamers, railroad trains and hotels in New York city by means of incendiary contrivances, as conveniently as if this were a recognized usage of war instead of being a devilish and inhuman device. These letters are in the handwriting of THOMPSON, they were received by BENJAMIN, and elicited from him no sign of disapprobation. It is not to be believed that the latter, who, when Confederate Secretary of War, said, smilingly, when exception was taken to certain doings by the War Department, that DAVIS was his own Cabinet, and that he himself was only one of his chief clerks, did not consult his chief in so weighty a matter. There is very little doubt that he was implicated in, or at least was privy to this diabolical scheme, and the monster who could sanction, or even knowingly permit, such an infernal transaction, would be little likely to hesitate at any other atrocity, however horrible or hellish. If the great unhung has any friends left, they should muzzle him.

THE recent heavy failures in London, the New York *Bulletin* remarks, do not seem to have produced any very conspicuous effect on the financial market. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the occurrence of seven failures, covering $60,000,000 of liabilities, within two weeks, will induce a caution in the banking institutions of London that will test the fabric of English credit to its very foundations. Under less favorable circumstances these occurrences might have induced severe panic; but, coming upon a money market both at present and prospectively easy bankers are under no necessity to protect themselves against extreme contingencies, and will probably adopt the course of strictly revising their credit list, and gradually throwing out all on which there rests any doubt. To a certain extent, we may expect to suffer from the condition of things in England thus foreshadowed. But the injury we will sustain may have very important compensations. We have suffered a temporary disadvantage from the reaction in this country having set in nearly two years earlier than it has befallen England. Prices having fallen here more than there, England has benefited at our expense; and wages having declined here much below the parity of labor compensation there, an important source of labor supply has been cut off from us. In a strictly economic sense, it must, in the long run, be in every way advantageous to this country to have England brought down to the level to which we have descended through a two years' process of reaction, for England has lapsed into a general condition of unhealthy inflation, which needed to be remedied before its relations with other commercial nations could be said to rest on a really wholesome basis.

The recent disastrous earthquakes in Asia Minor occurred on the 3d, 4th and 5th of May; the South American upheaval on the 8th of the same month, and at Lifu, [illegible] Islands, between March 28 and [illegible] earthquakes. Pro- and

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Who will care for Thurman now?

The picnics are out in legionary force.

Dr. Evans, the Paris American, crows over the possession of a two thousand dollar hen.

The "Utica skirt" is the latest. It contracts the walking powers of the pent-up wearer.

Pendletonism is completely sapping away Thurmanism among the Democrats of Ohio.

A young hardware clerk of Jersey City is going to marry Bessie Turner. Very appropriate!

Staten Island gardeners report that the Colorado potato bug has made its appearance there.

Stupid as well as shabby. A movement is on foot in Illinois to reduce the pay of school teachers.

The Government has decided to discontinue the use of Newport Barracks as a military depot.

Philadelphia proposes to establish a Technological Institute and Museum of Useful Arts.

Grayson county, Texas, alone, will have from 600,000 to 800,000 bushels of surplus wheat this year.

Tweed is to be formally released to-day. The Tammany band will play "Willie we have missed you."

Kansas expects the largest crops this year, taking the State over, that have ever been raised on her soil.

The New York *Herald* asks: "Is there too much iron?" Don't know. But there is altogether too much steal.

Jeff. Davis has accepted the Presidency of an agricultural college in Texas. He should raise lettuce alone.

It has occurred to the Kansas Mennonites to make cheese, and they have gone into the business in a wholesale whey.

Something's the matter with old Probs. The Signal Service is all afloat and adrift in regard to weather predictions lately.

The late rains have greatly improved the wheat prospects in New York. The yield will be much better than was anticipated.

The grange fever is raging so hard in Boston that her people are railing at a new railroad to Lynn before the rails are laid.

The business embarrassments in Canada, which have been gathering for some time, have just culminated in a number of heavy bankruptcies.

The Kindergarten is making headway in sensible Michigan, and schools of that kind have been started in many parts of the State.

Keepers of summer resort hotels complain of continued cool weather. A change will come over the spirit of their dreams, by-and-by, however.

Large numbers of really valuable official reports, such as the ninth census, find their way into auction rooms. Overhaul the mode of distribution.

It appears that most of the credit for settling the dispute between Garrett and Scott belongs to Drexel, the well-known banker, of Philadelphia.

San Francisco papers say that the supply of shipping in that port and on the way equals in tons the number of tons of wheat to be exported.

New York detectives recently found in the possession of a church sexton over a thousand obscene pictures and the machinery for copying them.

The harvesting of barley in California is now nearly completed, the result being a crop equal in amount to that of last year, while the quality is very good.

Ohio men are bashful. One hid under a hog-pen for half a day rather than testify in a lawsuit, and another took refuge in a Democratic editor's sanctum.

A new silver mine has been discovered near Little Rock, Ark., the ore of which assays $500 to the ton. It is said to be the richest mine this side of Colorado.

Ex-Governor Bigler is too old and too wise a bird to be caught with chaff. He declines the proffered Democratic nomination for Governor "with pleasure."

There are numerous cases of extreme malpractice at the Baltimore bar, and a secret consultation of judges was the other day held in reference to the matter.

"It's an ill wind," etc. The Beecher trial has thus far brought the Western Union Telegraph Company the receipts of a million in additional newspaper tolls.

It is reported on good authority that the Richmond *Enquirer* will move to Washington and become the organ of the Democracy. It is a red-hot Bourbon sheet.

It is estimated that in the United States the aggregate amount of time spent by passengers in cars in one year reaches as high as 1,000,000,000 hours, or 114,000 years.

Something is the matter with the bishops who have been tendered positions on the commission to negotiate with the Sioux. No less than four have declined to accept.

The Vicksburg *Herald* would be pleased to see Jeff. Davis selected as one of the orators at the Centennial Exposition. Also it would be pleased to see him in the White House.

The question of substituting silver coin of less denomination than the dollar for the fractional currency now in circulation, is attracting considerable attention in financial circles.

College "commencements," so-called because they are not a commencement but a close, are in full blast, and the voices of the salutatorian and valedictorian are heard in all the land.

At a fire in Toledo, on Tuesday, the lives of a whole family were saved through the efforts of a faithful dog, who leaped on his mistress' bed and gently bit her in the face until she was awakened.

The most profitable railroad trains in Massachusetts, without exception, are the workingmen's trains between Boston and Lynn, a distance of twelve miles, for which the price is only five cents, or less than half a cent a mile.

Apropos of the Bunker Hill centennial, the last time United States troops performed escort duty in Boston was when Anthony Burns, the escaped slave, was escorted down State street, to be returned to his owners.

Even the grasshopper sensation has its ring. In Blue Earth county, Minn., after slaughtering some 15,000 bushels of the bug, the county authorities discovered that they were being bled for the benefit of all the counties about.

Baltimore has for years enjoyed the reputation of having wells within its borders whose waters were possessed of highly medicinal qualities. It now turns out that these supposed curative properties are the result of defective sewerage.

Wheat was taken at ten and three-eighth cents per bushel, last week, at Chicago, under contract, to be delivered in New York. This is about two-tenths of a cent per ton per mile, computed by the actual distance of the route taken.

PERSONAL.

Miss Helen M. Ely is the first female graduate of the Minnesota State University. She was awarded the queer degree of "bachelor" of literature.

Filial devotion certainly takes a heroic form in the young Princess Comabai, of Baroda, who is going all the way from India to England to intercede for her father, the deposed Gulcowar.

Col. Jameson, late of the St. Louis *Democrat*, has become manager of the *Times*, of the same city. Heretofore he has been a Republican, and he will, at any rate, suppress echo of Mr. Pixley's "yell" of that badly Bourbonized sheet.

The *Courier-Journal* gives the results of an important interview by a correspondent with Gen. Buell on the subject of Sherman's Memoirs. Gen. Buell differs very widely from Gen. Sherman in regard to many of his statements, and the circumstance he relates, with the original documents which he furnishes to the correspondent, raise some very important issues, and will excite a general and lively interest.

An embarrassing case, which might have stumped the sagacious Solomon if he had lived till these troublesome days, has arisen for adjudication in Wells county, Indiana. Margaret Yont loved William H. Hunnicutt, a married man, not wisely, but too well. There was a prospect of trouble, which William temporarily dispelled by giving a promissory note for $50, and also contracting to take and provide for an expected baby, which subsequently proved to be twins, and the exact amount of William's responsibility yet remains to be determined.

A Norwich, Connecticut, man disappeared from home twenty-two years ago, and nothing was heard from him until last week, when a dispatch was received from him in Texas stating that he was ill and homesick. In the interim his wife had married and her second husband had died. One cannot be but deeply touched by the revelation of a pure, manly love like this, which endures for twenty-two years, leaving the object to board herself in the meantime. When love can be reduced to a practical system like this it becomes one of the cheapest luxuries.

A Review of the Anti-Secret Society Convention.

COSHOCTON, O., June 15, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your numerous readers in this place have read the proceedings of the "Anti-Secret Society's National Christian Convention," lately held in your city, with interest and amusement, and thank you for giving so full a report. I desire a little space to pay my respects to the same. First, the resolutions: These *par excellence* "Christians" want all secret orders, especially the eleemosynary one, *suppressed* by "legal enactments," for the reason, mainly, that they have a tendency to corrupt the reformed church and destroy the Christian religion, and because Masonry in particular countenances "paganism;" therefore they "should not be *tolerated* under any circumstances." Now, the Christian religion of these zealots must be based upon a very precarious and rotten foundation indeed if it is in danger of being destroyed by the force of contrast in their operations and teachings by societies whose aim is to elevate human character, to assist the distressed and suffering and bind up the broken-hearted with soothing and comfort in the time of need—in short, to teach men to live higher lives in all their relations with mankind, in a daily exemplification of the golden rule to "do unto others as you would have others do unto you." But this being the doctrine promulgated by a "pagan" five hundred years before Christianity stole pagan thunder by adopting it as a tenet, is probably the reason why Masonry is charged with promulgating paganism. And these Christians don't seem to be aware that the Bible foundation of their system is only a reflex from paganism older than the Bible itself, which is there *tetotum*. Masonry teaches an enlarged human brotherhood, love, peace and fraternity among all God's creation as illuminated in the above "pagan" *axiom*, while it opens the Christian's passport and guide, and roads, "if any man come to me and *hate not* his father and mother, and wife, and children, and bretheren, and sisters, yea and his own life also, he cannot be my disciple." * * * "Think not that I come to send peace on earth; I come not to send peace but a sword." * * * "He that hath a purse let him take it, and likewise his scrip; and he that hath no sword let him buy one," &c., &c. I am free to confess that Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Knights of Pythias, &c., do not promulgate these Christian tenets inspired by the heathenism of the dark ages. Masonry does not, and never has, called for "legal enactments" to suppress Christianity or chain freedom in any respect, but the hecatombs of Masons that have paid tribute to this Christian law of *force* to suppress the order—the guillotine, rack, thumb screw and fiery faggots—only shows how Christianity would perpetuate its priestcraft and dogmas by the same law to-day, which it demands to be put in force to "suppress" all that refuses to bow to the bigot's idol. "Legal enactments" to "suppress" that which "should not be tolerated *under any pretense whatever*" means the old methods over again when the Church ruled the State—"God in the Constitution"—and it would no more stop with Masonry, now, than it did then; but private opinion, if not indorsed by the "Evangelical" Law-giver, would fall a martyr amidst burning faggots as heroically as did Michael Survetus at Geneva, in the reign of John Calvin. It was but a short time ago that a Philadelphia judge give a new touch to the old picture by refusing naturalization to a foreign born citizen because he was not of the approved brand in his religious notions—to the disgrace of the old Keystone State. It is the law of *force* and not the Masonic law of love and brotherhood, that these over zealous Christians want enforced. But before they demand "legal enactments" to suppress secret orders, why don't they enforce the power now in their own hands—the ecclesiastical power—to keep their own brethren out of secret orders? Ah! there comes the pinch—*they dare not do it.* Let them say "leave the orders or the church," and they would find which is actually held in the highest esteem by Christian Masons, as an agent of good to mankind. They prefer to flourish their hypocrisy to the world and fellowship with Masonry, which they denounce as a fostering cesspool of immorality, infidelity and atheism so long as Masons will pay toll into their hopper. It would be a God-send to Masonry and other orders as a purifying process, if the churches would only make the test and strictly enforce it. *They dare not.*

The Rev. Mr. Milligan, of your city, spoke on the nature and force of Masonic oaths, and objected that they had no binding effect because those who administered them had no authority from God; that it "was the same as if a lot of boys would administer the Lord's supper or the rite of baptism," &c. And, verily! what authority can the Rev. Mr. M. and his co-laborers show for administering ordinations, sacraments, suppers or baptism, more than the boys would have, except the authority of a *lodge in disguise*—a sort of close corporation called a church, self instituted, where the people are not allowed to eat the hard pan of a good moral character, good works, an upright life and honor among men, as required to enter a Masonic lodge? But it is subscribing to certain dogmas, creeds and mythical ideas set up as idols to formulate a *faith* upon. I repeat, what evidence or authority have these self-righteous champions of anti-secret societies got to show that they are followers of the humble Nazerene, or emulators of the Sts. John, who were warm patrons of Masonry?

They may present the evidence of hatred to father, mother, wife, children, brethren, sisters and all who do not bow willing obedience to their demands for force and legal enactments to make everybody exist with envy, jealousy, contention and strife against all who join secret orders, instead of their creedal system, and may think their mission is to bring swords, war, blood and carnage, instead of peace and brotherly love upon earth. But can they give the "sign" of true discipleship? "And these signs shall follow those that believe: in My name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover." If they are true disciples and have these "signs" to offer, why don't they cast out the devil of Secret Societies at once, and not beg for "legal enactments" to do it? "O ye Pharasees and hypocrites!"

The Rev. Mr. Post, of New York, charged that Masonry did not take the veil from the halt and blind, which he could not appreciate had a moral significance more potent than physical; nor did he take pains to say that the other lodge of the church—did not take in those who were lame, halt or blind to the creed, dogmas and faith of his organization or society, which in many things is as secret as any Masonic lodge—especially when a clerical scandal is to be suppressed and covered up.

But the Rev. Mr. Cogswell, of Ohio, is the man who ought to feel in danger, if his own story is true. He had been a Mason, but among 500 he did not find a "true Christian"—not even himself, although if he ever was a Mason, he was probably a much better man than he is now; but every Mason who reads his "*expose*" will readily see that his membership or knowledge was of a peculiar kind. He says the obligations are terrific, and if violated the traitor is to suffer awful penalties—and then he pretends to violate them by telling what the oaths are. If he really believes the penalties are what he pretends to, he doubtless attributes his own personal safety to the great distance he keeps away from "the rough sands of the sea shore," where his body would have to be buried "*at low* water mark where the tide ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours," in case he violated his obligations in the first degree. He probably feels safe while he keeps away from the seashore. And he makes it still safer in the second penalty, as in this case he was to be carried away to the Valley of Jehosaphat to be buried, and as that is a great way off and nobody knows exactly where it is anyhow, his fears cannot be very great in concocting about as great a jumble of absurdities as would suit his taste. If he escaped the rough sands of the seashore, he didn't fear Jehosaphat much. But after being buried in the rough sand and in the Valley of Jehosaphat, then he was to be *cremated* and the ashes scattered where "the wild beasts of the field and the vultures of the air" could prey upon his remnants. After agreeing, he says, to stand all this in regular succession, he further agreed to have one of his ears clipped, and after other very reasonable things he was to be cut open and dumped on a "dunghill" to rot, and finally to have the top of his head cut off, and then to sit out of doors for an indefinite time to have the rays of the hot sun pouring down upon his naked "brains," where, I suppose, he has calmly meditated upon his folly. This is a fair epitome of his ignorance, and he says he got disgusted and left, because Masonry did not advocate as many gods as he believed in, for salvation. As Brother Blanchard could not well improve on Cogswell, I have no occasion to refer to his speech. But to simmer the whole thing down, the *gist* of all the trouble appears to be that the Masonic system, based on brotherhood, humanity, benevolence, toleration, love peace and charity, is a *living, growing* institution, whilst priestcraft is struck with the dry rot in a great degree for "legal enactments" to perpetuate itself through the downfall of all other systems and organizations. One will continue the seven terror of its object, and the other will die of bigotry, intolerence, fanaticism and phariseeism. Let the galled jade wince.

W. S. W.

A Cab Dog.

A writer in *London Society* says, in recounting anecdotes of dogs: They are wonderful creatures, even in London, with curious, puzzling ways of their own. Thus lately one dark night, the writer, entering a hansom cab, was duly encased within the glass and shutters. As the vehicle shot off on its course something white appeared to flash on the footboard in front, which by and by resolved itself into the outline of a grayish white cur dog, who had leaped up in a half professional way, such as the little tigers of another generation used to skip up behind the cabriolet. There this curious creature remained, poising itself on the edge, like some spectral dog, and balancing itself with ease, as a circus-rider would. When the cab stopped he was gone as suddenly as he came. "Oh, he were there, were he!" the driver merely exclaimed. It turned out that this lean and unkempt pariah had drawn near the cab a few nights before, had received less churlish greeting than what he was accustomed to, and had attached himself to the cab in this mysterious way, and was now actually to be seen hovering in the shadow as far off. There was something ghostly in the fashion in which he came out of the night and appeared upon the footboard.

JULY MAGAZINES.

PETERSON'S JOURNAL.

Peterson's Journal of Popular Literature, for July, opens with the beginning of a new serial, "The Deserted Husband," which will attract attention. Why the newly-wedded bride should leave her young husband on his wedding day, of course as yet can only be inferred. That religious influences have something to do with it, we surmise from the picture of the Roman Catholic priest who is handing the bride of a few hours into the carriage—as also from the chapter headed "The Two Priests," and Father Loupe's remark that "it is never too late to save a fortune like that to the Church." Mrs. May Agnes Fleming's popular story, "The Mystery at Blackwood Grange," is continued in this number, and grows still more interesting. Among a number of other stories and articles of merit we may mention the "Light House at Avondale," by Ella Wheeler; "Moody and Sankey, the American Revivalists," "A Man's Amusement," "A Curious Companion," "Sir Peter Lely's Windsor Beauties," "The Hushes of Holwych," "May Lester's Pride," "An Adventure in a Coal Pit," etc., etc. There is also a large amount of good poetry in this number.

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BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

The Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* for June 17th is largely devoted to historical matters of special interest, not only to the profession but to the general public. The number contains a copper-plate portrait of General Joseph Warren, with curious quotations from his "Medical Daybook," now in possession of a member of the family who is one of the editors of the *Journal*. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has written an admirable sonnet on General Warren, which fitly accompanies the portrait, and Dr. George B. Loring contributes a paper on the "Medical Profession of Massachusetts at the time of the Revolution." Another paper on the Medical Department of the Continental Army, a translation of a Hessian surgeon's notes of some of his American experiences, and Reminiscences of a Tory Surgeon's part in the Battle of Bunker Hill, are among the features of the number, which will be a noteworthy and valuable addition to the historical literature of the Centennial.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, 1875.

Nothing of importance has transpired in local monetary circles during the day, and it is most likely that there will be no change in affairs for some time to come.

It is usual at this time of the year to have an active trade with the wool producing counties, making exchange on the East superabundant and bank notes worth a premium of about one-tenth per cent., reckoned in New York checks. At the present time, however, exchange is scarce and bank notes are more abundant than could be wished for.

It is to be hoped that the stagnation in the wool trade may soon break up and that a more rapid movement will ensue. Our correspondent in Washington counly reports nothing doing in wool yet; that some buyers have been offering forty-five cents per pound, but that no sales have yet been made. From Greene county we hear that the wool crop is largely in excess of the clip of 1874. Our correspondent reports that the prospects of speedy sales are not very good. The difference of views between buyers and sellers as to what should be the price—amounting to three or four cents per pound—will make the market drag for a while.

The clip is said to be in fine order, 43 cents being offered. If the farming elements of these counties can learn anything from their granger brethren of the West, we would recommend them to study the course of the grain market as affected by the withholding of their crops last fall, and the present depressed condition of the Chicago grain market. In the present condition of the market for manufactured woolens, 40 cents per pound at the farms is as much as manufacturers can afford to pay, and the sooner granngers make up their minds to the inevitable, and learn that the price of wool, with that of everything else, is now lower than it was a year ago, the sooner will they realize that which will benefit themselves and the business public in the Western counties of this State. Two years ago they stocked up the wool clip in their barns, refusing good prices for it, and in the following season were glad to get prices 50 per cent. below those they had refused a year before.

—An exchange furnishes the following report of the Boston market:

The monetary movement continues very sluggish, and the banks generally find it almost impossible to keep down the accumulation of idle funds. Desirable borrowers are scarce and lenders are many, while money is so plenty as to be almost literally "no object to" the best business men. Many of our banks are keeping their balance in New York as large as they can, for there it draws a little interest, which is more than it does when stacked up in their own vaults. The difficulty of finding employment for money else where has stiffened the rates for New York funds, which are now at par for greenbacks. The rates for money show no material change. Call loans range from 3 to 5 per cent; in business paper there is no increase of activity. Prime commercial notes and acceptances are still in brisk demand, and receive very little new paper being made. "By particular request" renewals at par are occasionally all that is made, almost as much to oblige the lender as from any real need of the money by the borrower. The range of the best paper is from 6@6½ per cent. In the less choice grades rates range from 6 to 7 per cent.

—The following interesting case is given in the New York *Journal of Commerce*. A correspondent submits to the editor of that paper the following:

A. B. draws from Montreal at 60 days on Heatherston & Co, New York city, in favor of a Canadian bank, who forward the draft to their New York correspondents for procuring acceptance and collection when due. The latter, finding no trace of such a firm in the city, without delay present the bill to Hotherston & Co., who accept the same. Now, is this acceptance by Hotherston & Co. binding on them? And does the omission to cross the drawee could not be found, release the drawer and indorsers?

To which it is replied that the holder of a bill who presents it for acceptance has a right to require that the acceptance shall be absolute, unconditional, and in conformity to the tenor of the document. If, without instructions, he takes any other, he takes it entirely at his own risk. If the acceptance contains any qualifications whatever, or the signature varies in any manner from the address upon the bill, the holder may protest for his own protection and notify all the antecedent parties. If he peremptorily acquiesce in the condition or variation, he is then clear and no harm is done.

1. In the case above cited, the New York correspondents are responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in consequence of the acceptance under a different name if that proves to be erroneous.

2. The acceptors are bound by the resulting consequences of their signature, even if they accepted under a mistake or erroneous impression. Thus far as to what has been done, but as to what should have been done, our advice in such a case is this: When no drawee can be found to accept according to the exact tenor of the instrument, let a protest be drawn up by the holder, and notice of the fact be sent to all of the parties known together with a true statement that no one being found to accept for Heatherston & Co., so called Hotherston & Co., who may have been intended, have accepted for the honor of the drawer. This covers all the contingencies, and will do no harm to any one, nor leave any unpleasant responsibility upon the collecting agents.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, June 17, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The extreme dullness which has characterized our markets thus far during "race week" continues to-day, and probably will during the remaining half.

The yacht race has drawn away a large proportion of the brokers and operators, thus leaving the market in the hands of a few of the more venturesome, who prefer to watch the market free of outside interference and manage to pick up a stray profit here and there.

After a moderately strong opening on Pacific Mail the price gradually settled from 35¾@35⅝ bottom reports that the company had yet been close toward meeting the payments for loans, etc., matching the floating debt, and that the committee appointed for this purpose having failed to make any report to-day, as had been expected, the price then declined, and closing at 35⅝@35¾.

In the afternoon a slight improvement, both in prices and feeling, was produced by the announcement that at a meeting in Baltimore to-day, the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ratified the agreement between their committee and the Pittsburgh Railroad. As, however, it was not known what action would be taken by the latter company till after the closing of the room, the full effect of the ratification by both companies was not felt as it probably will be to-morrow.

The closing of the railroad war should produce, for the time being, a more active and buoyant feeling, which should be reflected in higher markets. The near approach of summer, however, would naturally suggest any extensive bull campaign, and we should hardly advise purchases except for short and quick turns, preferring on any decided rise to sell stocks short and operate on this side for the summer.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
June 18, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	....	....	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1862	118½	....	118½	....	118½	....
5-20's, 1864	118½	....	118½	....	118½	....
5-20's, 1865	118½	....	118½	....	118½	....
5-20's, 1865, new	121¼	....	121¼	....	121¼	....
5-20's, 1867	121¼	....	121¼	....	121¼	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	119½	....	119½	....	119½	....
5-20's, 1868	125	....	125	....	125	....
10-40's	119½	....	119½	....	119½	....
10-40's, coupons	119½	....	119½	....	119½	....
Currency 6's	122½	....	122½	....	122½	....
New 5 per cents	....	....	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	75	75½	75⅝	75¼	75¼	75¼
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	35⅝	35¾	....	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Adams Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wells Fargo Express	....	81	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	53½	....	....	....	....
United States Exp's	....	46	....	....	....	....
New York Central	101½	101¾	....	....	....	....
Erie	15¾	....	15⅝	15⅝	14⅞	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	90	....
Michigan Southern	61¼	62	59¾	59¾	59¾	....
Illinois Central	....	102	101¾	....	99	87¾
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	....	....	....	....	89	....
Chicago & North'w.	35	36¼	35¼	36⅛	35	....
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	101¾	101¾	102	101⅞	....	....
St. Paul, common	31¾	32	31¾	31⅞	31¾	31¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	57	....
Wabash, common	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	....
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	97½	....
Ohio & Mississippi	22	22	....	....	22	....
Union Pacific	72¾	73¼	73¼	74	73	....
Harlem	....	....	....	....	131	....
Hannibal and St. Jos	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	....	....	....	....	22½	....
Atlantic & Pac. R. R.	14¾	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	34	....
C., R. & I.	....	....	....	....	97½	....
South Carolina, Apr.	....	....	....	....	70	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	....	....	102½	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	89¾	....
Reading, sales	53⅞	....
United Co's. of N. Jersey, sales	175¾	....
Oil Creek, sales	99	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	61	....
Empire Trans. Co's	....	53¼
Central Transportation Co, sal.	45½	....
P. C. & St. L. mort. bds., sales	77	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 117¼.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Money a drug at 1½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent.

STERLING

Weak for sixty days at 487; slight strong at 490@490½.

GOLD

Dull at 117¼. Carrying rates 1 per cent., and borrowing flat to 2 per cent., and 1-64@1-32 per diem. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $121,000. Clearings $45,000,000. Estimated shipments of specie to-morrow $2,500,000. Customs receipts $296,000. Imports of dry goods for the week $294,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad mortgages quiet but firm. State bonds quiet. The stock market opened weak at a decline of from ¼@⅝ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. Lake Shore showed the greatest weakness and declined from 61¾ to 59 before first board, on large sales of long stock. A recovery of from ½@¾ per cent. took place after first call, but the improvement was not fully sustained, and at second call Erie dropped to 14⅝. Lake Shore to 59¾ and Western Union to 75¾, these stocks having been particularly weak. The weakness in Erie was caused by rumors of foreclosure suits by the mortgage bondholders. At the close the market was firmer with a recovery of from ¼@⅜ per cent. The largest business was in Lake Shore, which rose from 59 to 60⅜, but dropped off to 59¾@60 in final business, on some large sales, said to be for closing large account, and partly for one large holder. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph rose from 22¾ to 23. Western Union was firm and rallied from 75¾ to 75¾. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central rose from 9 to 9¾, and Ohio and Mississippi from 22½ to 23. St. Paul and Northwestern were firm as were also other Western shares. Investment shares firm at full prices. Sales at the Stock Exchange 320,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Pacific Mail, 41,000 Western Union, 8,000 North western, 42,800 Erie, 150,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	60	Do preferred	51¼
W. U. Tel	75¾	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Quicksilver	15	Do preferred	15
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	97
Wells-Fargo Ex	81	Terre Haute	2
U. S. Express	45¾	Do preferred	13
American Express	60	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	35¾	Do preferred	107
New York Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	23¼
Erie	15¾	Burlington & Q	112
Do preferred	22	Clev., Col. & Cin	59
Harlem	131	Lake Shore	59¾
Do preferred	133	C. C. & I. C	89
Mich. Central	64	Illinois Central	103½
Cleveland & Pitts	89½	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	22¾
Northwestern	36¼	Union Pac. stock	73¾
Do preferred	49¼	Central Pac. bds	105¾
Rock Island	101¾	Union Pacific bds	104¾
N. J. Central	109	Del. & Lack	115
St. Paul	31¾	Bankers Bills	488

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120½	5-20's, 1867	121¾
Do registered	120½	5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾	10-40's	119¾
5-20's, 1865	122⅝	New 5's	118¾
5-20's, 1865, new	124¾	Currency 6's	122⅝

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102¾	Virginia, old	37¼
Tennessee, old	49	N. Carolina, old	29¾
Tennessee, new	49	N. Carolina, new	11¾
Virginia, new	37¼		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, June 18, 1875.

Trade in general was rather quiet to-day, the volume of transactions being moderate and prices not materially altered. In grain the tendency of values of corn and oats was downward, while wheat seemed to be gaining strength. Flour was firmer, with an active demand. Hay was weak and lower. Country produce was generally unchanged; trade in this line is rather dull except in respect to fresh fruits and vegetables which are firm. Provisions continued to move steadily, but prices are weak. Dry goods, boots and shoes, hides and leather, petroleum, and general merchandise were rather dull. Wholesalers selling to the country trade report a more active demand, and satisfactory collections than those selling to the city trade, which is in accordance with the opinion heretofore expressed that the rural interests have recovered from the depression of the past year or two more fully than is the case in commercial centers.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,010	Apples, bbls	52
Cheese, lbs	326	Corn, bus	200
Wheat, bus	5,610	Oats, bus	5,700
Butter, pkgs	39	Bacon, lbs	175
Potatoes, bus	225	Hay, bales	115
Bacon, pcs	2,507		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will generally realize rates a little above, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market continues quiet. The tendency was downward on corn and oats to-day, while wheat seems a little stronger We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 41 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do at 1 38@1 39; Ohio and Illinois amber do at 1 36@1 37; ordinary white winter $1 28@1 33; spring wheat is firm, No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 27@1 30; No. 2 do. $1 17@1 22. Corn was in good supply and demand; sales of a car load of prime yellow ear in sacks sold at 70c per bushel for yellow; 70@77c for high mixed; 75@76c for low-mixed and white. We quote ear corn at 70@72c for yellow; 74@75c for mixed and white. Oats were also in liberal supply. The market was a shade easier; a car of Pennsylvania white on the Allegheny Valley track sold on private terms at 68c, which is equal to about 67½@68c in elevator; sales were reported of 2 cars white on the Allegheny Valley track at 67c; 1 car do at 68c. We quote prime white at 68@68½c; mixed 67@67½c. Rye was nominal at $1 10@1 18 per bushel. Nothing was done in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats are unchanged from those quotations.

FLOUR—An active demand and buoyant market is reported. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50@7 00; No. 1 red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off per bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; choice red winter wheat flour $6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $6 50; buckwheat flour, in 6 lb packages, $3 25 per dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal, $5 50@6 00.

HAY—The market continues weak and, under liberal receipts was about 50c lower. We quote per ton timothy, car lots, at $23 @24 00 for No. 1; $21 50@22 00; upland prairie nominally $19 50@21 00. Sales from store were active at $24@25 00 for timothy. Loose hay, $25 00@ 30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—There is a fairly active market for easy prices. We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 per cwt; shorts at $1 20@1 30 per cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 per cwt; chopped feed, $1 75@1 85 per cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is firm for choice grades, which are rather scarce at $1 50@3 00 per barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00.

BEANS—The market is dull and inactive. We quote at 50@55c per gallon, in kegs, for prime; 45@48c for common.

CANNED GOODS—The market is steady. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 10 per bushel; medium do at $1 90@2 00; yellow eyed at 1 80@1 85.

BUTTER—There continues to be a stock much in excess of the demand, and the market is therefore depressed and weak. Sales of prime to choice grades were made at 1@18c with a very large lot offered and sold at 20c; poor to medium grades could hardly be given away, and could only be sold at the prices for good.

CHEESE—The market is active and steady. We quote at 10¼@11½c per lb for Ohio factory; 12½@13c for Ohio factory, twin cheese; 17@ 18c Limburger; 12@14c.

EGGS—We quote prime sweet at $8 00@10 00 per barrel.

HONEY—Market firm at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—The market continues firm with a rather light supply. We quote at $1 00@1 05 per bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless $1 00@1 10 per bushel; sales on track were at 90@95c per bushel for peachblows; 80@ 85c for Peerless. The week's receipts were 2,315 bushels against 6,080 bushels the previous week.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 75@80c per pair.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c for sliced; blackberries are quiet at 10@11c per lb; dried peaches are firm at 10@10½c for prime to choice; dried cherries in good supply at 22@25c per lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 20@22c per lb. Medium pickles are quoted at 4 00@4 50 per half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply is moderate and the market weak and steady. We quote at 15@16c per box.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at 1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 90@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $5 50 per barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c per dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 25@1 50 per box. Radishes are selling at 25@ 30c per dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes ruled at $3 00@3 50 per box; $6 50 per crate. New Southern potatoes are quoted at $5 00 per barrel.

Groceries.

There was a moderate movement of standard groceries to-day. A fair demand is reported from the country, with the city demand steady. Prices are as follows:

Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	22c	Standard A, do	10¾c
Prime Rio	22c	Granulated, do	10¾c
Good Rio	20c	Extra C, do	10¼c
Ordinary	19c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Extra C—white	10c
Rio, in papers	27c	New Orleans	8½@9¼c
Rio, in bulk	26c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	40c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	37c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	
Young Hyson	50@60c	Fancy, new	90c
Gunpowder	50@70c	Strip ch'c N. O.	72@75c
Imperial	50c@60c	Prime	60c
Japan	55c@60c	Good	50c
Oolong	25c@ 80	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	75c@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
Choice Carolina	85c	Lower grades	45@60c
Patna	7¼@8c	*Starch.*	
Rangoon	6¾@7c	Pearl	9½c
Spices.		Lower grades	9c
Cloves	55 c	Corn	10¼c
Allspice	17½@20c	*Soaps.*	
Cassia	25 c	Irish soap 9 bx	$1 50
Nutmegs	85@90c	Babbitt's best 9 bx	7 00
Pepper	25 c	N. Y. City 9 bx	6 00
Candles.		German mottled	7 c
Star, full weight	16 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	6c
Stearine	17 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is fairly active with jobbing houses, at easy prices. We quote: Raisins—layers 9 box $2 75; London layers do $2 75; Valencias 12@13c; Sultanas 18c. Dates 6@7c. Currants—old 5c; new 7½c; citron 34c; prunes 10@12½c. Almonds—Languedoc 19@20c; shelled 22c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 26c. Walnuts—Naples 18c; French do 16c. Sicily filberts 10½c. Pecans 12½@13c. Brazils 11c. Cocoanuts $6 00@7 00 per 100. Pineapples $3 50@4 00 per doz. Oranges—Messina $ box @5 75@6 00. Cocoa nuts $6 00 @ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—The market is quiet and without change. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, $1 40@1 60; peaches, 3-lb cans, $1 90@2 00; do, 2-lb cans, $1 60@1 70; do, 2 lb cans, $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, 90@95c; corn, 2-lb cans, $1 25@1 35; blackberries, 2-lb cans, 1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; asparagus, 2-lb cans, $3 00@3 25; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, $2 00; 2 quart pickles, $2 25; gallon pickles, $7 00; doz, $5 00; bulk, containing 1,000 pickles, $9 00; half bbls containing 500 pickles, $5 25.

TOBACCO—The market is steady with a moderately good demand and unchanged values as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	45@53
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Granulated	50@53c
Black Navy	57@60c	Black Navy	50@53c
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Cav	60@70c	Western Leaf—	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	63@70c	Ohio Seed wrap	22@25c
Virginia Cav	68@69c	Ohio Seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@68c	Conn. (choice)	
Floundering	53@56c	Wrappers	60@70c
Bright pounds	65c@$1	Conn. filler	10@15c
Black Quarters	60@65c	Havana wrappers	2 50@3 50
Rough & Ready	53@56c	Havana fillers	$ 0@125
Fine Cut plugs	75@90c	*Sugar-cured Hams*	
Fine Cut	65@67c	Penna Seed	11@20
Cut and Dry	53@62c	Connecticut	15@20
Scotch Snuff	60@65c	Seed & Havana	17@18
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	90@150

FISH—There is a fair trade. Quotations are steady and unchanged as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $ bbl	22 00	Boneless codfish, $ lb	7@7½
No. 1 mess	21 00	Whole fish, $ half bbl	3 00
Extra No. 1 shore, 18 00		bbl	5 6 25
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	Lake herring, do	4 75
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
Extra No. 2	11 00	Labrador herring,	
No. 2 bay	9 00	$ bbl	7 00@7 50
New No. 3	8 50	Potomac do, $ bbl	7 00
Round herring	5 25@6 75		

Provisions.

There is a good jobbing demand based wholly on wants for actual consumption. Prices continue weak but quotably unchanged.

Bacon—We quote shoulders at 10c $ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½@ clear sides 13½c.

Hams—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c $ lb; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders 10½@10¾c $ do; canvassed do; breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; do canvassed 13¾c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 13½c $ lb; canvassed do; beef tongues, $ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c.

Mess Pork—There is an easy feeling. We quote at $21 25@22 00 per bbl.

Lard—The market is easy. We quote prime in tierces, refined in same, $ lb, 12c; half bbl do 12½c; in buckets, 16c; in 3-lb caddies, 17¼c; in 5-lb caddies do, 17c; in 3-lb pails do, 18c; in 5-lb do, 17½c; in 50-lb cans, 17c.

Lard Oil—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 05@1 10 $ gallon; No. 1 do $ bbl 95@96c; No. 2, 80@82c.

Tallow—Sales at 8¾c $ lb for choice, and 8c for medium

The export of provisions from New York from the 1st to 15th June, compared with that of last year were as follows:

	1875.	1874.
Beef, tcs	1,693	1,305
Beef, bbls	1,132	2,895
Pork, bbls	5,197	5,197
Lard, 100 lbs	22,874	29,971
Bacon, do	37,515	57,860

Wool.

There is no change in the status of the wool market since our last report, as buyers continue to talk lower prices, and farmers to adhere closely to their former figures. The market is thus at a dead-lock, and the only movement of any importance is composed of small lots of tub-washed and occasional fleeces at compromise prices. We continue our former quotations as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fleeces, fine, 42@43c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; tub-washed 45@ 46c; combing, washed 45c; unwashed 32@35c; pulled wools 40c.

The *Waynesburg, Pa., Republican* says: "The wool trade is beginning to be talked up, but as yet there is little interest taken in the matter by foreign or home buyers. This is usually the case in the commencement of the season, but it is always uncertain how the prices will run through the season, and whenever our wool growers are offered a fair price for their wool they should let it go. It is a well-settled fact that when one has anything to sell, let it go at the market price is the true principle. It will hit nine times out of ten. Plenty of wool can now be bought, we are informed, in the county at 45 cents a pound; but buyers are chary about taking it at that figure. This, it seems to us, is a fair price for wool this season considering the low prices of other things."

We take the following from the New York *Commercial List* of June 16: "The market continues dull and depressed, the conditions of the goods market being chiefly the cause. No change of importance is noticed in values, though the nominal quotations are nearly unsteady—noticeable more particularly on the lower grades of new Spring clothing wools. Medium grades are now in very light supply, the receipts being composed chiefly of the finer qualities, which are but little sought after. Advices from Ohio state that there is but little doing outside of combing lots, which are purchased by Eastern manufacturers. The market is not appear willing to meet the views of the farmers, but the latter seem firm. There is little inquiry for foreign material, but rates remain about as before."

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Wool is active at reduced prices. The new clip sells on arrival at quotations: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above, 50@51c; extra 50@50½c; medium 52@53c; fine, 46@48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, 46@48c; medium 50@52c; coarse 47@49c. Combing, washed, fine, 42@43c; medium, fine, unwashed, 35@35c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 38@40c; tub-washed 52@55c; fine and merino, pulled, 40@47c; No. 1 and superpulled, 46@48c.

Petroleum.

June 19—The petroleum markets yesterday continued to exhibit the weakness and declining tendency that has characterized them for some days past. No very marked decline was established in either crude or refined oil, but the tendency was in that direction and the general aspect of things seemed adverse to sellers.

CRUDE—We quote United at 6½@6¾c; Pennsylvania do $1 02¼@1 05; immediate delivery; regular delivery option 6¾@7c; 5,000 barrels at Parkers and 2,500 barrels at other points. The market closed quiet, but a little stronger.

REFINED—The demand for refined oil is rather slow lately. We quote standard white test at 10@10½c for prompt; 12½c for early July; 13½c for August; 15½c for September. Light and fancy brands are quoted at 13@13½c for prompt; 12½c for early July. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¾@13c for spot and 13c for early July. Boston prices are unchanged. Prices in bulk at 12¾@12¾c for spot and early July.

OIL BARRELS—Remain firm at $1 30@1 35 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 18.—The *Herald* says: The downward progress of crude petroleum markets of the oil region continued yesterday and there was a feeling of depression prevailing in both the home and foreign markets. United at the wells dropped again from $1 13¾ to $1 07¾, and New York and Oil City closed proved unavailing. Shipments were quoted at $1 10 to $1 07¾, and New York and Oil City closed proved unavailing. Shipments were small, and there was no pipe connection. Refined was quoted at 12½c. The closing quotations per gross ton, on four months' time subject to change in market:

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$33 00
No. 2	31 50
No. 3	32 00
No. 4	33 00
Nos. 5 and 6	34 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	$29 50
No. 2	27 00
No. 3 gray forge	26 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	$32 00

MASSILLON.

No. 1	$21 00
No. 2	23 00
No. 3	27 00

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 18, 1875.

River 4 feet and rising slowly. Weather cloudy.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 18, 1875.

River about 6 feet 6 inches and rising very slowly. Weather clear; thermometer 54 at 7 P. M.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 18, 1875.

River 1 foot and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

Wheeling

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 18, 1875.

River 4 feet 9 inches and falling. Departed—Science, Parkersburg. Weather clear and warm.

Pomeroy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., June 18, 1875.

Down—John L. Rhoads, Ironsides Right, and Ed. Robbs. Up—Salt Valley and Exchange. The Scioto R. R. bridge is finished. The latter leaves to-morrow with a tow of iron ore for Pittsburgh. Locals on time. Weather cool.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—River fell 3 inches. Weather clear; mercury 95. Arrived—Quick Arm, White River; Bostona, Yazoo River; Vicksburg, Cincinnati. Departed—John F. Toler, for Indiana, J. W. Stinson, Cypress River; Ste. Genevieve, St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, June 18.—River rising; 4 feet 2 inches on shoals. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, June 17.—Weather cloudy, with a light rain; clearing this evening; mercury 70 to 75. River falling; 8 ft 9 feet on range, 9 ft 3 feet in canal. Arrived—Courier, Cincinnati; Fawn, Kittle Hegler, Grey Eagle, Bermuda, Red Cloud and Thos. W. Means and barges. Business light.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	M. A Cox...Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Jas. Guthrie...Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton...Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	A. A. Cox...Brownsville.
Elector	Abrams...Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton...Elizabeth.
Scotia	Wm. Sweat...St. Louis.
Fannie Tatum	Williams...St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA 3 feet 3 inches and falling.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....S. A. M and 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated about three feet three inches and falling; the rain of Thursday night did not reach expectations. The weather yesterday was pleasant.

The steamer Fannie Tatum left with all the freight she wanted.

COMMODORE R. C. GRAY arrived at home yesterday from the East.

CAPT. J. H. DUNLAP left for Wheeling yesterday in the interest of Gray's Iron Line.

CAPTAIN JOHN KYLE is on a visit to the city. He is stopping at the Monongahela House.

The rain of Thursday night was the heaviest that has visited these parts for some time.

The packet Maille R gon, Captain William ——, left for Wheeling on time with a fair trip.

The towboat Fred Mills No. 2 is *en route* from Louisville to Pittsburgh with a tow of empty barges.

JOHN SHAFFER, an old Pittsburgher, but for some years past a resident of St. Louis, is in the city on a visit. He looks well.

A DEPTH of between seven and eight feet is reported on Ross Bar, the shoalest place in Beaver below Shreveport.

The steamer Charles Morgan made her last trip into New Orleans in 4 days and 4 hours, 4 days and ten hours. That will do.

The John S. Bransford has quit the Cumberland river, and will ply during the rest of the summer between Evansville and points along the Tennessee.

FREIGHT from Cairo to New Orleans by rail is now taken at 12½ cents per cwt., and 22 cents per barrel on flour. The boats are doing very little business at the Egyptian city.

The Monongahela is in fine navigable order The mail packets is are daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for the headwaters. The scenery is very fine, and it pays to take a trip. The scenery is very fine. Just try it.

The following from the New Orleans *Times* of Saturday says: Business on the river was quiet. A few of the arrived boats discharging their cargoes ceited some little life and activity, but adjournments were only moderately fair.

The Houston Coombs sunk a barge containing 2,500 bags of corn and about 30 tons miscellaneous freight at Sand Island, below Rochester, in Green river, Tuesday night. The corn was shipped from Evansville, and is insured.

CAPT. P. Y. BAYERSDORFER, in connection with Mr. C. Reigler, has purchased the St. James Hotel at Cincinnati. The intention is to fit it up handsomely and make it a first-class hotel. Our best wishes are for Capt. Batchelor, either afloat or on shore.

CINCINNATI.—The new steamboat hull that the ship carpenters at Mack's yard have built this summer has been named J. M. McArthur. The hull is a small one, and we doubt if the men to put their time in. It is for sale.

C. T. Dumont's new machine shop, rebuilt, will be in full operation within one month.

HENRY PARTEE, the well known pilot of the Capitol City, reports the river bank caving in at Fort Providence very badly. He says the river has cut into the bank near a graveyard, and in one place has worn a coffin completely exposed, the river having washed the earth entirely away from the topsand sides. The channel of the river has also changed, and now runs directly in front of the town, instead of striking in below as it formerly did.

The steamer Mallie Ragon will lay up on her arrival at Wheeling, and will be put in thorough and complete repair. She has done good service, always leaving promptly on time. We take pleasure in saying a good word for Captain Williamson and clerks Caldwell and Kirker; they are the right men in the right place, and would make any boat popular. The only improvement they could make with the Mallie Ragon would be to adopt the restaurant system. Adopt a scale of prices for passage, and if passengers want anything else they would be willing to pay for it.

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CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 18, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	29.917	56	87	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
2 P. M..	29.950	69	39	N. W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P. M..	29.952	61	60	N. W.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer...29.943 Highest thermom.. 71
Mean thermometer.. 62 Lowest thermom... 54

The Best.

About the best place in the city to buy reading matter for the family circle is the depot of Gildenfenney & Co., No. 45 Fifth avenue. That firm receive, as soon as issued, all the pictorial and story papers, magazines and new books. They also keep the latest and best styles of stationery, albums, pocket-books, notions, games, stereotypes and views, etc., etc. They are prosperous, and deservedly so.

The Sunday School Normal Class.

The sixth session of the Pittsburgh Sunday School Normal Class, will be held next Tuesday evening at the Smithfield St. M. E. church. Topic: The Principal Countries and Nations mentioned in the Bible." Mr. Samuel W. Hay has been appointed conductor for the evening, and the exercises under his supervision will doubtless be entertaining and profitable to the large body of Sunday school workers who have promised to be in attendance.

An Absconding Bank Messenger.

A few days ago, when the officers of the German-American Bank, on Penn avenue, near Tweifth street, opened the institution for business, it was discovered that cash to the amount of $3,500 had disappeared. Further investigation showed that the messenger was missing, and it was conjectured that he carried away the cash. Efforts were made to apprehend the missing man, but they were unsuccessful, and as the thief's bondsmen were solid men, the bank authorities turned to them for consolation and got it.

Shooting Affray.

Yesterday a disturbance occurred in the Manzanilla saloon, in the Allegheny Diamond, in which two shots were fired by somebody, at a one-armed man with a wooden leg, one of the balls taking effect in the wooden leg. The owner of said leg is a certain Cassiday, who went into the saloon and became disorderly, when he got into a fight with John Snyder, the proprietor. Chief Ross, with a number of policemen, entered the saloon and arrested the combatants, one of the officers taking a pistol from Snyder, who is believed to be the party who did the shooting. Both Snyder and Cassiday were lodged in the lock-up, and their case will receive attention from Mayor Phillips this morning.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Association.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer's Association met again last evening, President George P. Fulton in the chair and George Booth as Secretary. There was a good attendance and much interest was manifested in the business.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported the result of their labors and the report was adopted.

A resolution was adopted requesting John H. Kerr, Esq., to deliver an oration at the first anniversary meeting of the Association, September 17th next, after which the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening next.

A Constable Beaten.

John B. Sarber, a well known constable, made information before Alderman Anderson yesterday charging J. Cunninghan and wife with assault and battery. It appears that Sarber owes the Cunninghams a small sum for the rent of a house in Virgin alley. Thursday night he went to their home in said alley to pay the balance. When Sarber got in the house a dispute arose as to the amount of the debt, when the Cunninghams locked Mr. Sarber in, and refused to release him. Sarber, a remaining a prisoner about three hours, attempted to escape through a window. Here he was met by the Cunninghams, who are an aged couple, and armed with a shovel and pair of tongs, they inflicted upon Constable Sarber a severe beating. The case will be heard Monday.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Jack and Jill pantomime troupe will give a performance this afternoon and evening. We cordially recommend this company to the public, convinced that it will please all who may patronize it.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The usual Saturday matinee will come off to-day, with the double bill—dramatic and variety. For this evening more than ordinary attractions are announced.

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

The class day exercises of the High School will take place on Tuesday evening next at the hall of the school. The commencement exercises takes place at the Opera House on the evening of Thursday the 24th.

The pupils of the Elizabeth, N. J., schools have asked for increased salaries, and the *Herald* of that city says: "If any change is made in the compensation of teachers in the public schools of this city, the salaries of the subordinates are the ones to be increased. It is the hard-working teacher who does the real work of teaching at the mere pittance of fifty dollars or thereabouts a month, whose compensation is inadequate. These are the ones whose salaries should be increased, and there are many such, for the most part female teachers, who might well ask the Board to favorably consider a request for an addition."

It is the declaration of the Springfield *Republican* that "the public school is not to encourage genius, but to root out stupidity. The true test of the success of a common school is not how many bright scholars, but how many dullards does it turn out. The fair and mediocre scholars will make safe citizens; it is the dullards who will become the loads of our country, the Jesse Pomeroys to our jails and State prisons, and the paupers to the almshouses. It is the imperative duty of the school authorities to keep close watch on the dull pupils. No teacher should be permitted to accumulate honors from his brightest graduates without having set beside them his success in teaching the hardest cases. To withdraw public education above a certain line from the masses, and reserve it for genius, is preposterously inconsistent with our institutions."

The following piece of wisdom was uttered by State Superintendent Briggs, of Michigan: "The prevailing tendency of the present time to introduce into higher branches of study into our schools to the neglect of the elementary is greatly to be deplored. After the children are well grounded in the elementary branches of study, then, and not till then, let them carry their investigations farther. The education acquired in our schools is, I fear, becoming too superficial in its character. As our teachers in the public schools are required to give instruction in what is termed the higher branches of study, it seems essentially necessary that the township superintendents, who are examining officers, should be capable of testing the qualifications of applicants for teachers' certificates in said studies. I hold that managing ability and the faculty of instructing in the common English branches, regardless of the knowledge possessed in higher studies, should mainly determine the grade of certificate each applicant is entitled to. I know of many teachers who make no pretension to a knowledge of the higher studies, but have won an enviable reputation as managers and instructors, faithful, earnest, and capable, and highly honor themselves and the profession of teaching, that are entitled to and should receive the highest grade certificate that can be conferred under the law."

COMPLETE.

A Manufacturing Establishment that Does All Its Own Work and Does It Well.

Pittsburgh has diversified industries, making almost everything in common consumption; but it has one manufacturing establishment which has no equal in the United States, or, in fact, in the world. We refer to that of Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, who do business at No. 270 Liberty street. This firm is extensively engaged in the making of paper and paper bags, conducting every process, from first to last. Commencing with the unpromising looking rope, dirty, worn out and useless to all intents and purposes, they turn it into paper, at the Elkhorn Mill, situated on the bank of the Monongahela, twenty-six miles above the city; bringing the paper thus made here, and by improved machinery turn it into flour bags at wonderful speed. They are not boastful, and but for an occasional visit the writer would never have known about the great things accomplished at the unpretentious building, No. 270 Liberty street. It is not necessary to repeat the description given on a former occasion of the machinery used in the manufacture of flour and other bags from paper; but it may be said, and without fear of contradiction, that this house can make more and better sacks in a given time than any similar establishment in the world. Late additions to the machinery enable the firm to cut and paste nearly or quite 200,000 per day—something never before accomplished. The stock employed is of the the very best, and the bags sent out by Godfrey & Clark have gained a national reputation. They receive orders from every part of the country where flour is made, from the extreme East to the far West, from Maine to California.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT.

The Jetties-Work to be Commenced at Once—What Colonel Andrews of Pittsburgh is Doing—A Note from Captain Eads, Engineer in Charge.

The communication published below from Captain James B. Eads, engineer in charge of the construction of the Jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, explains itself. It appeared in the New Orleans *Picayune* of Sunday last:

To the Editor of the Picayune:

I desire to correct a statement made in your local columns to the effect that work on the jetties at the South Pass will not be commenced until next September.

Col. Andrews left last night with the tug boat Ruth Elma for the mouth of the South Pass, with a fleet of barges, pile drivers, a large raft of piles, planks, portable cabins, and a number of mechanics and laborers, intending to commence the work at once. The first pile will no doubt be driven on Monday in the construction of a wharf at the land's end, on the east side of the pass. Cabins will be immediately put up on shore for the accommodation of the requisite force of men, and work will be laid on which to construct and launch the willow mattresses required in building the jetties.

In addition to the propeller Ruth Elma, Colonel Andrews has purchased the powerful stern-wheel towboat Grafton and large Dentledge, which boat and barge left St. Louis for this city on the 8th inst.; the barge loaded with coal and several portable engines, pile drivers, etc., all intended for the work. He has purchased several thousand cubic yards of stone, and several thousand acres of willow swamp lands about the head of the Passes and in the Lafourche have been entered by Mr. G. W. R. Bayley for James Andrews & Co., so as to secure willows for the jetties.

In conclusion, I desire once for all to assure the people of New Orleans that they need fear no delay in the progress of this work. It rapid prosecution is not dependent upon the financial aid of her citizens; and no matter what reports they may hear to the contrary, the work on the jetties will be commenced as soon as the wharf and accommodations for men are completed, and at least one mile of the east line of jetty work will be built before the middle of next October. The first pile will be driven in the line of the jetties within the next two weeks.

Arrangements will be made during the summer by which a much larger force of men and machinery will be put on the work next fall.

Respectfully, etc., JAS. B. EADS.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Peter Grace, of Mercer county, J. C. Cornwall was chosen assignee and the choice confirmed by the Court.

In the matter of R. K. Armstrong, bankrupt of Westmoreland county, the register having reported the proceedings at the meeting for composition that the composition—offered by the debtor—had been accepted by the creditors, an order was made for notice to creditors of a hearing on the 7th prox., for confirmation of said composition.

A petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy was filed by Asaph T. Rowand, of this city, and the matter referred to Register Harper. Assets about $40,000.

Thomas D. Sax and Lewis C. Hessler, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Willard.

In the case of B. M. Laughlin vs. the steamer Juniata, a decree of forfeiture was entered.

In the matter of Francis Ardary, bankrupt, on motion of R. B. Carnahan, the order of sale was changed, so as to sell discharged of the lien of Hopkins, Wright & Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of R. A. Wilson vs. the Neshannock Falls Company, plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

THE SMOKY ISLAND EJECTMENT.

The arguments of counsel having been concluded, Judge White yesterday charged the jury. The Judge said that this was a controversy which began half a century ago, and that it was time it should be settled. For the reason that many persons who were living when the controversy commenced, have passed away, and that the memory of those still living has grown dim, the Judge said he did not allow the counsel great latitude in the introduction of evidence. This was an interesting case, because it carried us back to the days of the Revolutionary war, and brought fresh to our minds many incidents of the early history of Pennsylvania. The Judge then referred to the passage of an act by the General Assembly, at the close of the Revolution, setting apart certain lands in the Western part of the State, north of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, for the veterans of that war. Three thousand acres were reserved at the mouth of the Beaver river, and the same amount opposite Fort Pitt, where Allegheny City now stands. These were called "reserved tracts." A survey and plot of the tract opposite Fort Pitt was made in 1785 by Alex. McLean, which was exhibited to the jury in this case. In this survey he found that there were 3,025 acres in the plot. In 1787 an act of Assembly was passed directing that the plot should be laid out in lots and sold, the proceeds to go to pay the State debt. A plot which was exhibited in this case indicated streets and highways, but did not give their width. The patents granted to Bank lane describe them as bounded by the north side of Bank lane. Blank lane extended from the southern boundary of these lots to the low water line. It was intended as a public street, and, not being defined, it would extend to the low water mark. The jury, who served no land in this reserved tract, and could convey no title to any land between Bank lane and the river. The town of Allegheny was incorporated on the 14th of March, 1828, the southern boundary extending to the center of the Allegheny river. In 1840, Allegheny City was incorporated, and the southern boundary remained the same. But Allegheny did not have title to all the land within the boundary lines. Killbuck Island lay within the boundary lines. This extended the jurisdiction of Allegheny to Killbuck Island, but did not extend title. In 1787, when this reserve tract was first laid out in lots, there was an island in the Ohio river called Killbuck or Smoky Island, but it was not a part of the reserved tract. There was no law in the State at that time which permitted the taking up of islands within the State. Subsequently acts were passed for this purpose, and in 1806 Killbuck made application at the Land Office for permission to take up this island descended in about twenty acres. The appraisers fixed the valuation at seventy dollars per acre, and the survey showed that the island contained about seventeen acres. It does not appear that Killbuck paid anything for the island.

The history of the island was then given by his Honor, from the time Killbuck became possessed of it down to the passage of an act of Assembly in 1873, perfecting the title of the plaintiffs to the island. This suit brought by the plaintiffs, he said, was based on this act of Assembly, and the boundary line of their claim embraced between eighty and ninety acres of land. The plaintiffs, the Court said, cannot recover any part of the channel, nor can they recover any more than what originally composed Killbuck Island. Allegheny defends in this case on the ground that the island is entirely swept away—that there is now no island there. Allegheny held that in pursuance of the act defining the high and low water marks the shore was extended out from the main land to the low water mark, as defined by the act. The object of this act was to permit property-holders to fill out to the low water mark. Hence, the bank was filled out to the low water mark, and all property north of the line became attached to Allegheny or her property holders.

In 1758, according the Supreme Court, there was no island, and consequently none could be taken up. The plaintiffs could have had no valid title to the property at that time. Judge White said he did not wish to question the power of the Legislature to permit a party who once owned an island which has been swept away to regain it. It was a very serious question of law whether the act of 1873 gave the plaintiffs any title to the property or not; but this was a question which he wished to reserve to be argued in banc. The Court then instructed the jury that they must find for the plaintiffs for all that property which formerly included Killbuck Island, but no more. If, on the argument of the points of law which were reserved, the Court was convinced that the plaintiffs could not recover at all, the verdict would be set aside. The jury, however, must locate the island. They were to find the head of the island, its north low water line, but could not embrace in their verdict any part further south than the low water line marked by the Commissioners.

The jury then retired, carrying with them a mass of documents, formidable enough to puzzle a dozen of the most expert surveyors, and charged with the duty of ascertaining the boundaries of that now mythical Smoky Island, of which there has been scarcely a vestige since 1832. The jury had not remained out long until they returned for further instructions, after which they again retired, and are still out.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Mary Wilson was convicted of larceny, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. T. M. Bryan was the prosecutor.

J. J. McGuire was convicted of larceny, charged by Daniel D. Baker.

Matthew Lafferty, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. Thomas Wagoner was the prosecutor.

The case of Thomas Hines, indicted for fraud and false pretenses, was allowed to be settled on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

The jury is out in the case of Jane Kennedy, indicted for larceny on oath of Thos. Martin.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Stewart *et al.*, indicted for burglary, is on trial.

Alumni Meeting.

A business meeting of the Alumni Association of the Western University will be held on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. An address will be delivered by the President of the association, Wm. J. Sawyer.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Announcements Social and General.

The annual camp meeting at Belleview, near Independence, Pa., West Pittsburgh District, will commence Wednesday, August 18th.

Rev. John Livingston will preach tomorrow (Sabbath) morning, afternoon and night for the Free Methodists, at Braddocksfield.

Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D.f of Hollidaysbuag, Pa., will preach in the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church, to-morrow morning and evening.

Rev. M. M. Patterson has been installed pastor of the united charges of Puckety and Allegheny, by the Presbytery (U. P.) of Westmoreland.

Dr. Brooke will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon before the graduates and students of the Pittsburgh Female College at Christ church on Sunday morning.

Rev. E. L. McElree has accepted a call from the U. P. congregation of Irwin Station, and will be installed at the next meeting of Presbytery, September 7th.

Rev. H. D. Fisher will occupy the pulpit, to-morrow, at the morning and evening services in the North avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Allegheny.

Rev. Alexander Clark, of the *Methodist Recorder*, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at the third Methodist church, Fifth avenue, near Marion street.

Rev. J. Nelson has been released from the pastoral charge of Mt. Pleasant and Madison, Westmoreland Presbytery, owing to inability to perform the labors of so extensive a field.

Rev. Miss Chapin will preach to-morrow, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subjects: Morning—Duty of the Church to the Children. Evening—The Wells of Life.

Rev. J. H. McElroy, of the Reformed Episcopal church, Penn avenue, East End, will preach the second sermon in the course on Sacrements, to-morrow morning, the 20th. Subject, "Who Should be Baptised."

Rev. Robert T. Miller, pastor of Liberty street M. E. Church, will hold a quarterly meeting this week. Presiding Elder, on Philippsburg circuit, to-morrow. Rev. L. H. Eaton, of Drew Seminary, is to fill the pulpit of Liberty street to-morrow.

Miss Mary A. Quirk, of Cleveland, O., a prominent missionary Sabbath School worker, having returned from a recent tour in the South, will address the Newsboys' Sabbath School, in the Alliance Rooms, at two o'clock P. M. on Sabbath.

The tenth meeting of the Baptist Social Union will be held next Tuesday evening, June 22d, at seven and a half o'clock, in the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church, Pittsburgh. These meetings have generally been well attended and deeply interesting.

Wesley chapel has been placed in the hands of the presiding elder, Rev. J. A. Miller, with the assurance of the hearty co-operation of the neighboring pastors. Accordingly a plan of appointments was arranged under his direction until October 31st.

The Rev. John Scott, D. D., who has served as pastor of the congregation now worshiping in Grace Methodist church Cincinnati, with so much acceptability, for the last five years, intends to retire from that charge on the first of September next. Dr. Scott was formally a resident of this city.

The twelfth anniversary of the Bellefield Presbyterian Sunday school, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, was observed on the evening of June 13th. The beautiful church was crowded with children, parents, teachers, and friends, and admirable addresses were delivered. Henry Lloyd, Esq., is superintenent.

The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the Bamball Sunday School Association, at the recent meeting at Irwin station: President, Prof. L. H. Eaton; Secretary, W. S. Shallenberger; Executive Committee, Capt. Childers, J. M. Dinsmore; T. Corde. The Convention adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee, at Rochester.

Rev. W. Young will preach to-morrow, at 10.30 and 7.30, in the Reformed Presbyterian church, corner Liberty street and Oak alley.

Morning subject: "Specific Forms of Current Sabbath desecration."

Evening subject: "Holding fast the Form of Sound Words."

The public are cordially invited.

Rev. R. T. Cooper, D.D., President of Beaver College and Musical Institute, has been appointed one of the Vice Presidents of the grand semi-centennial of the Cazenovia Seminary, to be held next month. Mrs. Dr. Taylor is a graduate of that time-honored institution. General Hanley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, who was a student, is to deliver an address on this occasion.

The Board of Trustees and a large number of lot owners of the Pittsburgh and Lawrenceville Cemetery Association met on the grounds on the 10th inst. After a general interchange of views, Tuesday, August 10th, was fixed for opening the annual camp meeting (which will likely continue ten days). S. P. Woolf, J. Conner and N. P. Kerr, ministers, J. H. Walter and J. S. Mathews, laymen, were elected to take charge of the religious services.

THAT INVESTIGATION.

The Charges Against Councilman Hartman, of Allegheny—Further Testimony and Another Adjournment.

The special committee appointed by the Select Council of Allegheny, consisting of Messrs. Alfred Slack, Joseph Walton and A. D. Smith, to investigate certain charges against Mr. Charles Hartman, member of the Select branch, from the Eleventh ward, met last evening in Clerk White's office, and heard further testimony. The charges are that Mr. Hartman is not a citizen of the United States and is a partner of John Schetzel in various grading and paving contracts with the city, and is therefore disqualified to sit as a member of Councils. The accusations are made by one Jacob Eckert.

C. S. Fetterman, Esq., was present as counsel for Eckert, and S. H. Geyer, Esq., appeared for Hartman.

A number of witnesses were called for the purpose of proving that Hartman was in partnership with Schetzel, but the most that any of them could swear to was that they had seen Hartman apparently superintending work on McClure avenue, for the grading and paving of which Schetzel has the contract.

Schetzel was placed on the witness stand, and testified positively that Hartman had no interest whatever in any contract which he had with the city; that he was in no wise concerned in the McClure avenue or any other contract, either directly or indirectly.

Mr. Fetterman—Did not Hartman furnish horses and carts to aid you in the work on McClure avenue.

Witness—It was this way: Hartman had a contract with the railroad company to improve Preble avenue. I furnished him with dirt taken from McClure avenue, and in return he helped me, with his carts, in my work.

Mr. Fetterman—Did Hartman aid you in procuring money?

Witness—That is nobody's business.

Mr. Fetterman—It is somebody's business; it is just what we wish to get at.

Witness—Mr. Hartman has indorsed notes for me.

Mr. Geyer—That is all right; the indorsement of paper does not make him a partner.

The witness was questioned in regard to other streets for the improvement of which he had contracts, and stated that Hartman was not interested to the extent of a dollar in any of his contracts.

Mr. Fetterman then submitted a number of certified copies of naturalization papers, bearing the name of Hartman, covering the period from 1820 to 1866, and proposed to call Mr. Hartman to prove the date of the death of his father. His purpose was to show that the elder Hartman was naturalized after the Councilman had attained the age of eighteen years.

Mr. Geyer objected to his client testifying against himself, and the objection was sustained by the committee.

Mr. Fetterman asked a further adjournment, in order to bring witnesses to prove the date of the naturalization of old Mr. Hartman.

The investigation was accordingly adjourned till next Friday evening.

EQUITY PROCEEDINGS.

An Embarrassed Firm—A Receiver Asked For.

Charles A. Murray yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, a bill in equity against R. S. Hemiup, Morris Lindsay, Leopold Bennett, William Reams and Edwin J. Biggs, late partners, (with the exception of Hemiup)—as Lindsay, Murray & Co. Orator represents that they have been in business since 1870, as founders and machinists, their works being located at the point, on Penn street. Within the last two months the firm became somewhat embarrassed and procured an extension from their principal creditors on payment of fifty per cent. cash and an agreement to pay the remainder within nine months. Arrangements were accordingly made by which Reams and Biggs were to raise the extension money, amounting to four thousand dollars. In the meantime the City National Bank, John Logan, Kloman, Carnegie and others had obtained judgment against them and had executions in the Sheriff's hands. Orator was informed by his copartners on the 9th of June that the lease, foundry, shop and all were advertised for sale, and would be sold, and on the next day this was done. He charges that Reams and Biggs had persuaded the execution creditors to assign their claims to R. S. Hemiup, who bought the works at a great sacrifice, and now said defendants, he alleges, having from the first had an agreement with him in the matter, being instrumental in having the judgments assigned him, are about resuming business. Hence he prays court to decree a dissolution of said firm, to appoint a master to take testimony in the matter, to appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs and award each and all the co-partners his share in the assets, if any there be, and to enjoin said Hemiup from selling anything from said works in the meantime.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

Distinguished Guests Expected at Commencement—Programme of Anniversary Exercises.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Frequent incorrect newspaper notices lead one to offer the public this word of explanation in defense of our friends. Neither Speaker Blaine nor Secretary Bristow has promised to make orations at our dedication. An oration means a laboriously prepared speech of an hour or more in length. Mr. Speaker Blaine has promised positively to be present, and a recent letter repeats it, and is expected to make a brief address. Secretary Bristow also promised to be present and make a brief address, unless prevented at the time by his duties in the Cabinet. Their coming is entirely due to their regard for their Alma Mater. General Grant was also invited in person, and replied to me that he hoped to visit his cousin in Washington this summer, and if the public business would at all permit would make that visit at the time of our commencement. Governor Hartranft, Senator Cameron and Governor Jacobs, of West Virginia, have also promised me to be present. From present indications more than three times as many of our old students will revisit us as have been at any previous commencement.

Geo. P. Hays.

THE PROGRAMME.

In connection with the above note from the President of the college, we give the programme prepared for the anniversary exercises:

Sabbath, June 27, 1875.—Baccalaureate sermon, 4 P. M., by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, D. D., President. Address to the Society of Inquiry, 8 P. M., by Rev. D. C. Marquis, D. D., Baltimore, Maryland.

Tuesday, June 29, 1875.—Dedication of society halls, 9 A. M. Franklin and Washington hall dedicatory addresses: Wm. M. Orr, Esq., Orrville, Ohio; Hon. Thos. Ewing, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philo and Union hall dedicatory addressess: Rev. Geo. M. Spargrove, Murraysville, Pa.; General Jas. A. Beaver, Bellefonte, Pa.

Class day exercises, 2 P. M., by members of the graduating class. Reunion of classes of 1850, 4 P. M. Reminiscences of the Washington and Jefferson classes of 1850, by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Address to the literary societies, 8 P. M., by Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., Allegheny, Pa.

Wednesday, June 30, 1875.—Commencement exercises, 9 A. M. Orations by appointed members of the class. Alumni dinner, 2 P. M. Post prandial addresses by our guests. Dedication of the college buildings, 3 P. M.; dedication services by the Board of Trustees. Dedicatory addresses by Hons. James G. Blaine, LL.D., Augusta, Me., and Hon. Benjamin Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Special trains will be run from Wheeling on the 30th and from Pittsburgh on both the 29th and 30th, leaving the cities about 7 A. M., and leaving Washington about 6 P. M.

TEMPERANCE.

Opera House Mass Meeting—The Programme for To-morrow.

The following will be the order of exercises at the temperance mass meeting tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon and evening at the Opera House. Afternoon exercises at 2½ o'clock. Opening hymn, "Oh! come, loud anthems let us sing" Choir. Hymn. Reading scripture and prayer, Rev. Es. E. Swift D. D. Hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus name," choir and audience. Opening address, Rev. B. F. Brooks, D. D. Anthem, "Sing Oh! Heavens, and be joyful, Oh! earth," chor. Address. Rev. Miss Augusta J. Chapin. Duet and choras, "Yield not to temptation." Three volunteer addresses, five minutes each. Prayer. Doxology—Benediction. Evening exercises at 7½ o'clock. Anthem, "When the Lord shall build up Zion," choir. Opening Hymn, "Oh! for a thousand tongues to sing," choir and audience. Reading Scripture, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. Hymn. Opening address by the eloquent Miss Anna M. Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio. Prayer. Quartette, "Memoirs of Galilee." Address, Rev. J. D. Herr. Anthem, "Great is the Lord." Three voluntary addresses, five minutes each. Prayer. Doxology. Benediction.

The committee in charge of these meetings request us to state that the exercises, both afternoon and evening, will begin promptly at the hours named, and it is desirable that the audience be all seated by that time.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The Closing Exercises Next Week.

The various examinations for graduation and promotion, were held at the High School this week.

The closing exercises for the school year will commence on Wednesday, June 23d, when the Hon. J. K. Kirkpatrick, will deliver the annual Address before the Phi Kappa Pi, Dean, and Cochran Literary Societies, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the High School Hall; and at 2 o'clock the same afternoon, there will be an exhibition of the work of the various classes in Drawing. Citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend these exercises.

Tuesday evening, June 22d, the classday exercises will take place in the High School Hall; Thursday evening, June 24th, Commencement exercises at Opera House, Fifth avenue; and Friday evening, June 25th, Alumni Re-union, at High School Hall.

The *Methodist Recorder* thus compliments the Pittsburgh High School.

The Commencement week of the Pittsburgh High School promises to be one of great interest to our community. This is the grandest educational institution in our city, much as are to be commended the several colleges, seminaries and private schools. The High School is the pride of Pittsburgh, and justly so. Under the efficient general management of Prof. B. C. Jilson, the High School stands pre-eminent in its order, methods, discipline and work.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The charge against certain inspectors of the Board of Health are not sustained.

A few evenings since the residence of Mr. Willis Boothe, on Center avenue, was visited by thieves but they got little for their trouble.

Thomas Walkins, a puddler employed in Bailey & Brown's rolling mill, Tenth street, was severely burned by the explosion in opening the furnace door, on Thursday, and so badly injured that it is feared he cannot recover.

The American Institute of Homeopathy is holding its annual convention at Put-in-Bay during the present week. Among the delegates from Pittsburgh and Allegheny are Drs. Hoffman, Dake, Willard, Buffum, Kearns and Chantler.

This afternoon, on "Adair's Terrace," Sewickley, the Braddock Fields Base Ball Club will play a match game with the Independent of Sewickley. Seats have been erected and an interesting match is expected to be played.

The Democratic primary election for delegates to the County Convention of Tuesday next, takes place this afternoon. The contest is on the Sheriffality. Mr. James P. O'Neill, candidate for Clerk of Courts, will likely have the nomination.

The following persons were awarded contracts at the late meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee: Palo Alto street sewer to McDonald, Logan & Co.; Spruce street grading, to Fred Grimner; Joint alley, grading and paving, to James Orr.

Isaac Brown, a colored man, was committed to jail yesterday to answer a charge of larceny preferred by Rebecca Ann Groecing, who alleges that he obtained possession of a gold chain belonging to her and appropriated the same to his own use. The parties live in Allegheny.

James McC. Creighton, Esq., General Manager of the West Penn Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on the Pacific express, from Blairsville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Creighton joins the Press excursion over his road to the oil regions, this morning.

Civil Engineer Morley, of the new water works, seems to have met with opposition in his efforts to effect reform. He has reduced the expenses in the way of salaries and yet, it appears, on some technical point the wages of an attentive and efficient man under him are withheld.

President Pershing, of the Pittsburgh Female College, who graduated with distinguished honor at "Old Jefferson" College, in 1850, has been selected as class historian by his associates of that class at the re-union, when the new buildings will be dedicated at Washington, Pa., June 30th.

On next Tuesday evening the ladies connected with the Hazlewood Presbyterian church will hold a strawberry festival in the old Glen Hotel, on Second avenue, at the Hazlewood crossing. Strawberries and cream will be served at reasonable prices, and the admission will be but ten cents.

Mrs. Robinson, who resides at the corner of Liberty street and Cedar avenue, Allegheny, saw a man enter her house yesterday afternoon and commence cutting down a hanging basket at the front window. A son of Mrs. R. seized the fellow and turned him over to officer McIntyre, who locked him up. He gave his name as Enoch Miller.

Jacob Seymour had a hearing before Mayor Phillips, last evening, on a charge of malicious mischief preferred by M. D. Craig, who alleges that the accused broke open a little candy [illegible] from a ferry boat, at the boat yard of H[illegible]ch & Co., in Allegheny, a short [illegible] the Susquehanna pension [illegible] he acci- dented the Mayor [illegible].

The Board of Directors of the House of Refuge [illegible] way to Dixmont Hospital for the Insane, to which the Juniata, when [illegible] be transferred. [illegible] on the first Wednesday in July next, for the purpose of appointing a Superintendent, in place of [illegible] resigned. The name is [illegible] Pittsburgh. [illegible] duties will [illegible] violent [illegible]

MUSICAL CONTEST.

Award of the McKee Prize at the Female College.

The annual musical contest for the McKee prize took place at the Pittsburgh Female College last evening, in the presence of a large and brilliant audience. The prize offered for the most proficient in instrumental music was a handsome gold medal. In addition to this there was a didderation offered for the best vocalist, consisting in honorable mention before the audience. The contest furnished a delightful entertainment, and all the young ladies competing are entitled to great praise for the proficiency displayed. For the gold medal there were five contestants, viz: Misses Mina Bastrers, Agnes Weir, Nannie Ballard, Mary Shetterly and Julia Wolf. The prize was awarded to Miss Agnes Weir. The Awarding Committee consisted of Messrs. Fideles, Zittterbart and C. Wode. There were also five contestants in the vocal contest, in which Miss Nannie Ballard received the honors. Honorable mention was also made of Miss Annie Bucher.

Base Ball.

A special dispatch from New Castle to the COMMERCIAL last night gives the following as the score in the match played at that place yesterday by the Neshannocks, of New Castle, and the Washington professionals, of Washington, D. C.: Washingtons, 12; Neshannocks, 11.

NOW IS THE TIME

To Select a Piano.

Messrs Mellor & Hoene have just received at their warerooms 7*th* splendid Chickering Pianos, being the finest lot of pianos ever opened at any one time in this city. Among them are Five New Improved Square Grands, with Chickering's New Patent Agraffe attachment, which are pronounced the most perfect pianos ever produced in the world. Nothing can describe the sweetness, purity and grand majesty of their tone. There is also another of their new Upright Pianos—the most charming piano that could be imagined. The demand for the Chickering Upright is so great that Mellor & Hoene can hardly get them fast enough to satisfy the demand. But any person of taste or judgment would rather wait even a year for a Chickering than to buy another make. There are also *Four* Chickering squares *in plain* cases, but possessing all the musical excellencies of the finer carved ones, which are just the kind for those who wish the *best piano*, but do not wish to pay for any extra finish of the case. Persons contemplating buying a piano should not fail to visit Mellor & Hoene's warerooms, No. 79 Fifth avenue, and see their new lot of "*Chickerings*."

MAGNIFICENT PIANO

At a Bargain.

We have just received a splendid Chickering Square Grand Piano, which is somewhat damaged in the furniture, not however enough to be noticed, except by the most critical examination. On this account we offer this piano at a *great reduction* from regular cash prices. The music portion is perfect in order, and is of the latest improved scale, with 7⅓ octaves, full agraffe attachment, &c., and will be warranted in every respect. This is a chance rarely offered to secure the best piano in the world, at a *very low price*.

Mellor & Hoene,
No. 79 Fifth avenue.

The Best Selected Stock

of suitings at Penzold & Carson's, No. 48 Sixth street. THS

Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.

Death to the Potato Bug.

DEATH TO THE POTATO BUG.

Pure Paris Green! Pure Paris Green!! Pure Paris Green!!! Is the only article yet discovered that will thoroughly destroy and banish this terrible scourge, but it is very important that the Green should be perfectly PURE. Vast quantities have been sold during the last two seasons of a very inferior grade, which only did partial good. We have uniformly sold only a strictly pure article, and our customers have been highly satisfied, and have been amply repaid for the money they invested. We have just received a very large quantity of the same high standard Green, which we are selling at very low price. Remember the place, McClaran & McKennan, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. WFS

Fine Parlor Furniture,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

The Stylish Men

of the city get their outfits at Penzold & Carson's, No. 48 Sixth street. THS

Penzold & Carson

defy competition in stock and workmanship from whatever quarter it may come. THS

NEW STATIONERY STORE.

How Reed Johnston & Co. Are Extending Their Business.

The success which has attended the firm of Reed Johnston & Co., printers, stationers and blank book makers since their establishment in business last spring is as flattering as it is deserved. The printing house and bindery is running to the full capacity of the machinery now in use, and notwithstanding additions have been made since the beginning more is to be put in within a few days. The work turned out is of the most superior character and challenges the admiration of all who appreciate neatness, beauty and fine ornamentation. Having placed the branch of their business above alluded to on a solid foundation the enterprising firm are beginning to push another direction, and invite the public to visit their elegant new stationery establishment, just opened at the corner of Liberty and Wood streets, under the Penn Bank. The storeroom is eligibly located, light and airy, and is stocked with a general and full assortment of everything in the stationery line. Especial care has been taken to supply the wants of merchants and manufacturers, as will be apparent to visitors. We take pleasure in recommending Messrs. Johnston & Co. to all wanting any articles in the stationery line, or desiring to have job printing or book binding executed promptly and in an acceptable manner.

If You Want to be in Style

and have a suit of clothes that will give thorough satisfaction leave your order with Penzold & Carson, No. 48 Sixth street. THS

The Bunker Hill Centennial

Celebration was one of the grandest successes ever witnessed in this country, and attracted more people than any celebration before for some time past, except at the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, where the greatest bargains ever offered in the city draw the eager multitude. If you want to see some of the handsomest and most stylish summer garments you ever laid your eyes on, at astonishing low prices, you have only to call on Mr. Rosenbaum, and he will be glad to ask him to show you his fresh stock. If you are not delighted then indeed, must you be hard to please.

All the New Designs

in imported fabrics can be found at Penzold & Carson's, No